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EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS

TO THE

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario.

In accordance with a general wish as expressed last year and concurred in by the Council of Public Instruction, an examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will be held (D.V.) in each High School or Collegiate Institute District, commencing on

THURSDAY, 10th OF OCTOBER, AT 9 A. M.,

And may be continued during the following day.

Candidates must notify the City, County or Town Inspector (as the case may be) **not later than the 15th September**, of their intention to present themselves for examination; and the Inspector will inform the Department **not later than the 20th September**, of the number of Candidates for admission, as the Examination Papers cannot be printed off until this information shall have been received from every one of the Inspectors. An omission of one Inspector in this matter, beyond the time specified, may delay the printing and despatch to the Inspectors, of the Examination Papers.

County Inspectors are members only of Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in Villages and Townships. City and Town Inspectors are members of the Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in such cities and towns.

For this year, these examinations will be retrospective in their effect as regards pupils who entered for the Summer Term, whose attendance for that term will be reckoned provided they succeed at the examination, and their papers are approved by the High School Inspector.

The Examination Papers will be sent to the Public School Inspector, (who will be responsible for the conduct of each examination according to the regulations). Where a County Inspector is also a Town Inspector, he will (with the concurrence of his colleagues) arrange for the examination to be held at each school at the time fixed. The Inspector will, immediately after the meeting of the Board of Examiners, at the close of the examinations, and not later than the 20th of October, transmit to the Department the report of the Board of Examiners, and also the whole of the answers of the candidates,—the latter for the examination and approval of the High School Inspectors. The surplus examination papers are also to be returned for binding up.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

24th August, 1872.



SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in Ontario.

(Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction on the Twentieth day of May, and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the Second day of June, 1873.)

THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but for pupils intended for the classical course, the entrance test in *Arithmetic* shall be the prescribed standard for the third class in the Public Schools, and the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz. :—Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF COURSE OF STUDY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS (to 4th Class).

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for entrance to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164.	Third Reading Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244.</i>
SPELLING	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book</i>
WRITING	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words.	Simple Words.	Capitals and Words neatly and legibly.	<i>Neatly and legibly.</i>
ARITHMETIC ...	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetical Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	<i>*Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic.</i>	<i>†Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion with reasons of rules, Mental Arithmetic.</i>
GRAMMAR		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader.	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts.	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences.</i>
COMPOSITION ..		Simple Sentences, orally and in Writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.</i>
GEOGRAPHY ...	Cardinal points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations.	Definitions. Map of world generally. Maps of America and Ontario.	Map of Canada generally.	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario.</i>
LINEAR DRAWING	On Slates.	On Slates.	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps, common objects on paper.</i>

* Arithmetical Examination for entrance to Classical Course.

† Arithmetical Examination for entrance to English Course.

HIGH SCHOOLS

AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, Autumn Term, 1872.

Examiners. { COUNTY (TOWN, OR CITY) INSPECTOR.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.)

NOTE.—The questions to and replies of candidates for admission are to be preserved for the examination of the High School Inspector.

No. 1.

SPELLING.

VALUES.	
6.	1. Give words to show the different sounds of <i>o</i> , and others in which <i>oo</i> has the same sound as <i>u</i> in <i>full</i> .
8.	2. Correct, where necessary, the spelling of the following :—weppon, mandarine, valise, enammel, benifice, rapsody, dishevel, massaker.
8.	3. Distinguish choler and collar ; council and counsel ; canvas and canvass ; practice and practise.
10.	4. Accent the following :—arithmetic, centrifugal, antipodes, decorum, decompose, caloric, economic, hortative, cerulean, amateur.

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No. 2.

DICTATION.

(This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.)

VALUES.

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| | (a). | They intend to gild the ceiling of the Guildhall. |
| 5. | (b). | There is a principle of coherence inherent in matter which is one of its principal characteristics. |
| 8. | (c) | Fourth book ; page 91. "The river, as it flows out of the lake" to "grandeur of Niagara." |

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No. 3.

GRAMMAR.

VALUES.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 15. | 1. Define NOUN, PRONOUN, VERB, MOOD, TENSE. |
| 6. | 2. Give the plurals of hero, staff, folio, penny, die, index. |
| 8. | 3. Give the feminine forms of earl, friar, hero, marquis; and the masculine of witch, roe, empress, niece. |
| 8. | 4. Of the following adjectives compare those which admit of comparison—good, near, happy, beautiful, many, perpendicular, old, eternal. |
| 12. | 5. Inflect the Personal Pronouns. |
| 6. | 6. Give the past tense and participle of the following verbs :—flow, go, cleave (to split), set, smite, weave. |
| 30. | 7. “The sun rose pleasantly over the scene that lay before us.” Parse and analyze. |
| 15. | 8. Correct (giving reasons) any errors in Syntax that occur in the following :—
<div style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>(a).</i> Neither James nor John do their work well.
<i>(b).</i> You and me do not read those sort of books.
<i>(c).</i> Every good pupil strives to please his teacher.</div> |

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No. 4.

G E O G R A P H Y.

VALUES.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 15. | 1. What is Mathematical Geography? Define Equator, Ecliptic, Latitude, Longitude. |
| 5. | 2. Name the Provinces which form the Dominion of Canada with their Capitals. |
| 20. | 3. Name the Cities of Ontario with the Counties on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. |
| 10. | 4. Name the British possessions in Africa. |
| 10. | 5. Which is the largest inland sea in Asia? Where is the Empire of Japan? Name its Capital. |
| 20. | 6. State the position of the following : — |

CITIES.—Liverpool, San Francisco, Vienna, Odessa, Calcutta.

ISLANDS.—Corsica, Trinidad, Ceylon, Madagascar, St. Helena.

CAPES.—Race, Mendocino, Matapan, Comorin, Guardafui.

BAYS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.—Fundy, Lyons, Carpentaria, Bonifacio, Yenikale.

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No. 5.

ARITHMETIC.

1. By what number must £4 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. be multiplied to give a product of £89 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.?
2. If I own $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a ship worth \$20,000, and sell $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ship, what will the part I have left be worth?
3. Prove the rule for multiplication of fractions. Simplify $\frac{1\frac{2}{11}}{1\frac{3}{5}} \div \left(\frac{2\frac{7}{11}}{4\frac{4}{6}} - \frac{7\frac{3}{4}}{3\frac{1}{4}} \right) + 3\frac{1}{2}$.
4. If A can do a work in $3\frac{3}{4}$ days, and B in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, in what time will both working together do the work?
5. If the 2lb. loaf cost $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents, when wheat is \$1.10 a bushel, what is the price of wheat when the 2lb. loaf costs $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents?
6. Simplify $\frac{3\frac{1}{2} - .04}{5 - .0625} \div \frac{.015 + 2.1}{.035}$.
7. Find the expense of fencing a railway (both sides), 73 miles in length, at the rate of \$5.50 per rod.
8. If a wheel make 260 revolutions in passing over one mile, 520 yards, 2 feet, what is its circumference?
9. Find cost of 7,225lbs. coal at \$7.25 per ton of 2,000lbs.
10. Find the sum and the difference of $2754\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{3}$ and $2633\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{4}$.

NOTE.—Candidates for classical course omit Nos. 5 and 6.

Ten marks for each question.

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No. 6.

HISTORY.

1. Name the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and give (with dates), some of the important events in their history.
2. Give outline of the reign of Edward IV.
3. State what you can about Villenage and its extinction.
4. Give an account of Simnel's imposture.
5. Mention (giving dates) any important events of the reign of Elizabeth.
6. Give some account of the Petition of Right, and of ship-money.
7. Name the Battles of the Civil War (Chas. I.)
8. What was the declaration of Rights? Give its principal conditions.
9. Give date of the Union of England and Scotland, with the chief terms of Union.
10. Give brief accounts of the following battles :—Dunbar, Killierankie, Boyne, Oudenarde.

NOTE.—Seven and a-half marks for each of these questions.
Fifty per cent. is the minimum for passing.

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No. 7.

COMPOSITION.

1. Transpose (*i.e.* express the sentiment in prose) the first two stanzas of the "Battle of the Baltic," page 226, fourth book.
2. (*a*). Compose a simple declarative sentence with simple subject and simple predicate.
(*b*). Compose a sentence with an enlarged subject and enlarged predicate.
(*c*). Compose an interrogative sentence and an exclamatory sentence.
(*d*). Compose two compound co-ordinate sentences, namely, one copulative and one disjunctive.
3. Write a letter to a friend, giving an account of your last school examination.

NOTE.—Twenty-five marks allowed for each of these questions. 1, 2, 3.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, January 7th, 1874.

Examiners, { (COUNTY TOWN OR CITY) INSPECTOR.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—FULL WORK REQUIRED.

VALUES.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. By what must £157 12 10½ be divided to give a quotient of 33½ ? |
| 10 | 2. How much wheat is necessary to sow a field containing 7¾ acres if ¾ of an ounce is sown on every square yard ? |
| 10 | 3. How many minutes between 12 o'clock noon May 24th, and half-past nine in the forenoon of September 3rd ? and express the answer as a fraction of the year. |
| 10 | 4. Add $1\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{9}{13}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ of $1\frac{12}{18}$, $\frac{16}{6}$, $\frac{22}{9}$. |
| 10 | 5. A house and lot cost together \$3,600 ; the value of the lot is $\frac{1}{5}$ that of the house. Find the value of each. |
| 10 | 6. Subtract $2\frac{7}{800}$ sq. yards from $\frac{7}{9}$ of $\frac{3}{14}$ of 3 acres. |
| 10 | 7. Prove that multiplying the numerator of a fraction by any number produces the same effect as dividing the denominator by the same number. |
| 10 | 8. Simplify $.75$ of $1\frac{1}{3} \div 7.6$ of $\frac{5}{76} - (1.875 - 1\frac{5}{8}) \times 2 + \frac{4.875}{4\frac{7}{8}}$. |
| 10 | 9. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$ of an acre produce 42 bushels of potatoes, how many bushels will an acre produce ? |
| 10 | 10. A man working $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours per day finishes a piece of work in 6 days : in what time would he have finished it if he had worked $8\frac{1}{8}$ hours per day ? |

NOTE.—Candidates for the classical course may omit Nos. 8 and 10.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, January 7th, 1874.

Examiners. { (COUNTY TOWN, OR CITY) INSPECTOR.
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Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

VALUES.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. Analyze : |
| | " Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear." |
| 28 | 2. Parse : " Peter, the grocer, spends two hours daily in cutting wood." |
| 4 | 3. Define : TRANSITIVE VERB, ACTIVE VOICE, FINITE VERB, ADVERB, PREPOSITION. |
| 10 | 4. Give the plurals of <i>deer, family, foray, potato, half, bean, German, Frenchman.</i> |
| 9 | 5. Give the feminine forms of <i>stag, ram, baron, peacock, preceptor</i> ; and the masculine forms of <i>lass, maid, filly.</i> |
| 10 | 6. Give the past tense and past participle of <i>crow, blow, mow, fall, call, tear, may, shoe, drink.</i> |
| 3 | 7. Give the adverbs corresponding with <i>quick, good, little.</i> |
| 12 | 8. Correct where necessary, the following sentences :—
" The boys have went into that woods to gather nuts."
" Thinks I to myself, that is a truthful boy."
" The toast was drank in silence."
" A few of the candidates have mistaken the meaning of the question." |
| 12 | 9. Parse the italicized words in the following sentence :
" <i>Where</i> is the <i>man</i> that will not fight for his country." |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, January 7th, 1874.

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HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

VALUES.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 23 | 1. | Where and what are Boston, Beloochistan, Bombay, Borneo, Bolivia, Formosa, Vesuvius, Moscow, Malacca, the Euphrates, Ararat, Cape Clear? |
| 6 | 2. | Define Isthmus, Meridian, Tropic, Degree, Volcano, Republic. |
| 5 | 3. | Name the longest river, the largest island, the most extensive desert, the highest mountain, and the most populous city in the world. |
| 5 | 4. | Name in order the large rivers which empty into the Baltic sea. |
| 9 | 5. | Through what counties do you pass in going from Toronto to Sarnia, on the Grand Trunk Railway? |
| 15 | 6. | Name in order the countries of Europe and their Capitals. |
| 9 | 7. | Draw an outline map of Lake Ontario. |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

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HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.)

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 4

SPELLING.

VALUES.

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 9 | 1. | Correct where necessary the spelling of aker, banker, refrane, impune, boyancy, meezles, subtraction, grammer, vittles, hypocracy. |
| 5 | 2. | Distinguish hail and hale, sole and soul, quarts and quartz, bate and bait, but and butt. |
| 6 | 3. | Accent the following :—American, intricacy, interpose, excursion, amateur, conqueror, quandary. |
| 8 | 4. | Write the present participle of level, admit, differ, lie (in both senses), rob, judge, dye. |

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No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

VALUES	
10	1. Transpose (<i>i.e.</i> express the meaning in prose)— “ Whither midst falling dew, While glow the heavens with the last steps of day, Far through the very depths dost thou pursue Thy solitary way ? ”
18	2. Compose a simple, a compound, and a complex sentence, each containing the noun “ bear.”
24	3. Change the grammatical construction of the following sentences, <i>i.e.</i> , express the ideas contained in them in a different way :— “ The most ancient nations manufactured arms and ornaments of gold and silver.” “ Natural History is a science which consists of many branches.” “ When the sun rose we began our journey.” “ During the storm the men remained indoors.”
20	4. Write a letter to a friend describing the place in which you live.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW, THE GENERAL REGULATIONS, AND THE PROGRAMME.

1.—Extracts from the Consolidated Act of 1874.

64. The county, city, or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairmen of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a board of examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows :—

(1.) The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or instructions, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*), are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city), or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county.

(2.) The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination ; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee ; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination.

(4.) Where, in any county or union of counties, there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(5.) The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance ; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates.

(6.) The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the County the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council.

(7.) The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination.

(8.) The County Council, or city or town board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination, provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

65. Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties, shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated.

(a) This section shall not apply to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in cities or in towns separated from the county or union of counties, unless the county council shall provide the required equivalent to the legislative grant.

2.—Regulations for the admission of Pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

(Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.)

1. THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but for pupils intended for the classical course, the entrance test in *Arithmetic* shall be the standard prescribed for the third class in the Public Schools, and the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz. : Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

2. UNIFORM STANDARD OF ADMISSION.—The standard of admission to all the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the Province.

3. ANSWERS TO REACH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 50 PER CENT.—In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least fifty per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of the examination questions. The local examiners shall give marks for the answers to every question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

4. VIVA VOCE AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN READING, ETC.—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted on paper ; but the Board of Examiners may subject the candidates to additional *viva voce* examination, in such subjects as they may think proper, of the result of which a record and report shall be made.

5. PARENTS MAY DECIDE AS TO WHETHER PUPILS SHALL GO TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not, before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The Local Inspector shall be responsible to the Department for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for admission, submit the answers of candidates to the Local Board for examination and report. No certificate of admission shall be awarded to a candidate until the High School Inspectors report to the Chief Superintendent, that, in their opinion, the candidate has shown a competent knowledge of the subjects in which he was examined, as provided for in these regulations.

7. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

8. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

9. THE TIME and duration of each Examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

10. THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

11. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

12. PLACE OF EACH EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the examiners.

13. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector or one of his colleagues, as appointed, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

14. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or (in the case of an examiner) until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

15. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room, any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

16. TWO EXAMINERS TO ACT.—In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

17. PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the local Board, shall be entitled, on the report of the High School Inspectors, to receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, so soon as the High School Inspectors shall have reported thereon, in accordance with regulation 10; but, in the meantime, the local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally thereto any pupil who shall have passed satisfactorily to them, the required examination in the questions, and under the regulations and directions aforesaid.

18. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO BE APPROVED.—The attendance of Candidates at a High School or Collegiate Institute, will not be credited in making the apportionment to such School or Institute, unless their admission be favourably reported upon by the High School Inspectors as being agreeable to the Regulations; and no pupil shall be continued in any High School or Collegiate Institute who shall not have been reported as having passed the approved preliminary examination for admission, as notified by the Chief Superintendent.

19. PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE AUGUST, 1872.—There having been no regulations or programme in force since August, 1872, as contemplated by law, and great diversity having been found to exist in the number and extent of the subjects, in the character of the questions, in the modes of examination, and in the standards adopted by the Local Boards, the Council directs that pupils admitted to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes since August, 1872, shall be examined under the present regulations, and their respective admissions be thereupon confirmed or disallowed, as to their continuance in the School, as in the case of new pupils.

20. Pupils entering the High Schools must take either the English or classical course of studies.

21. Pupils shall be arranged in classes corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class, and each pupil shall be advanced from one division or class to another, with reference to attainments, without regard to time, according to the judgment of

the Head Master; and if any difference takes place between the parent or guardian of a pupil and the Head Master, in regard to the advancement of such pupil, the Inspector of the High School shall decide.

22. No departure from the prescribed programme is allowable. Where *options* are authorized, the permission must not be given to any pupil without the recommendation of the Head Master and the sanction of the Board of Trustees.

23. Pupils who have been admitted to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes must be taught those subjects of the first four classes of the Public School Programme with which they are not acquainted.

24. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the then current half-year.

3.—Extracts from the Programme of Course of Study for Public Schools.

(To 4th Class.)

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for entrance to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING - -	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164.	Third Reading Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244.</i>
SPELLING - -	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book.</i>
WRITING - -	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words.	Simple Words.	Capitals and Words neatly and legibly.	<i>Neatly and legibly.</i>
ARITHMETIC	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetic Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	<i>*Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic.</i>	<i>†Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion with reasons of rules, Mental Arithmetic.</i>
GRAMMAR - -		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader.	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts.	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences.</i>
COMPOSITION		Simple Sentences, orally and in Writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.</i>
GEOGRAPHY	Cardinal points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations.	Definitions. Map of world generally. Maps of America and Ontario.	Map of Canada generally.	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario.</i>
LINEAR DRAWING - -	On Slates.	On Slates.	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps, common objects on paper.</i>

* Arithmetical Examination for entrance to Classical Course. † Arithmetical Examination for entrance to English Course.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, *May*, 1874.



(4,000—May, 1874.—p.f.)

Collegiate Institutes and High Schools

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

County (or City) of

Dated at

187

The undersigned Candidate for admission submits the following particulars for the information of the Examiners:—

1. My place of birth was

2. My Age, on my last birthday, was

3. I have attended:—

(a). The Public School at..... for years (or months)

(b). The High School at..... for do.

(c). A Private School at..... for do.

4 I wish to enter the High School (or Collegiate Institute) at.....

5. I desire to enter for the..... Course.
(ENGLISH OR CLASSICAL.)

6. My Post Office address is

To the Inspector of Public School,

County (or City) of

(APPLICANT TO SIGN FULL NAME HERE.)

NOTE.—This form can be given by the Head Master to Candidates, in order to facilitate the filling up of the Examiners' report. The Head Master will inform the Public School Inspector not later than the 6th June, of the probable number of Candidates for Admission.



Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS

TO THE

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario.

In accordance with the Statute and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, an examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will be held (D. V.) in each High School or Collegiate Institute District, commencing on

MONDAY, 29th JUNE, 1874, at 9 A. M.

AND MAY BE CONTINUED DURING THE FOLLOWING DAY.

County Inspectors are members only of Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in Villages and Townships. City and Town Inspectors are members of the Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in such cities and towns.

The 64th section of the Consolidated Act of 1874, enacts as follows:—

64. "The county, city or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairmen of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a board of examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows:—

(1.) "The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or Instruction, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*) are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city) or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county;

(2.) "The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) "The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination;

(4.) "Where, in any county or union of counties there is a Collegiate Institute, as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute;

(5.) "The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates;

(6.) "The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the county the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council;

(7.) "The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination;

(8.) "The County Council, or city or town Board, aforesaid, (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) "The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination, provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes."

No examination can therefore be recognized as valid unless the authorized printed papers are used.

Candidates should notify the County, City or Town Inspector (as the case may be) through the Head Master, not later than the 5th June, of their intention to present themselves for examination; and the Inspector will inform the Department not later than the 10th June, of the probable number of Candidates for admission, as the Examination Papers cannot be printed until this information shall have been received from the Inspectors.

The Examination Papers will be sent to the Public School Inspector, (who will be responsible for the conduct of each examination according to the regulations). The Inspector will, immediately after the meeting of the Board of Examiners, at the close of the examinations, and not later than the 10th of July, transmit to the Department the report of the Board of Examiners, and also the whole of the answers of the candidates,—the latter for examination and approval by the High School Inspectors. The name of the School is to be endorsed on the answers of each candidate. The surplus examination papers are also to be returned for binding up.

The Public School Inspector is requested to see that sufficient public notice is given of the Examination.

For further directions the Examiners are referred to the Regulations.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

REGULATIONS AND TIME TABLE.

EXTRACTS from the Law and Regulations for the Admission of Pupils, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

11. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The Candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

12. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

14. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector, or person appointed by him, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board, shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members [1] to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme ; [2] to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

15. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names. After the papers are once handed in, the examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or [in the case of an examiner] until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

16. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room ; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

29. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the Candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the then current half-year.

30. The time and duration of each examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

31. The returns of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

32. The local examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

[TURN OVER.]

TIME TABLE.

MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874.

9 A.M. to 12 M... ..Arithmetic.....Paper No. 1.
 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.....Grammar..... “ No. 2.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30th

9 A.M. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M Geography..... Paper No. 3.
 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.M. to 12 M.....Spelling and Dictation “ No. 4, 5.
 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.....Composition..... “ No. 6.

Reading and Writing are to be taken on Monday.

The above time table and the following rules are to be observed, and the questions provided by the Department are required by law to be used in all cases.

N.B. (1.) Not *more* than two days can be allowed in any examination ; but where the local Examiners deem it practicable, the examination may be completed in *less* than two days.

(2.) In valuing the answers in Geography, Grammar and Composition, one mark is to be deducted for every mistake in Spelling.

(3) The maximum of marks for each subject, which must on no account be altered, is given in the following table.

Reading	30	Arithmetic, English Course	100
Writing	20	“ Classical Course.....	80
Dictation	22	Geography	72
Spelling	28	Composition	72
Grammar ..	100		Total 444

Minimum for pass—222 for English Course ; 212 for Classical Course.

[TURN OVER]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
 HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—FULL WORK REQUIRED.

Values.

- 10 1. The *dividend* is one billion two hundred and twenty million two hundred and thirty thousand and ninety-two, the *quotient* six thousand and eighty-four, and the *remainder* forty-eight thousand. Find the divisor.
- 10 2. Reduce

ac.	ro.	sq. pr.	sq. ft.	sq. in.
3	2	14	4	72

 to square inches; and 170184 square feet to acres.
- 10 3. 797 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. is divided among a certain number of people, so that each receives 5 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. How many people are there?
- 10 4. Shew which is the greatest and which the least of the following fractions:—
 $1\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{21}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ of $2\frac{5}{8}$.
- 10 5. Reduce to its simplest form —

$$\left\{ \frac{2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 1\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{18}} - \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \div \frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{3}{4}}$$
- 10 6. What fraction of £58 5s. 6d. is $\frac{3}{7}$ of £17 2s. 3d.?
- 10 7. A man invested $\frac{2}{5}$ of his capital in bank stock, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder in real estate, and had still \$6000 left. Find his capital.
- 10 8. Find the value of 43 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. at £2 16s. 8d. per cwt. (Qr. = 25 lbs.)
- 10 9. Find the difference between $\frac{.26 + .2 \text{ of } 3.7}{.48 - .014 \text{ of } 20}$ & $\frac{4.3 + 5.6}{7.4 - .2 \text{ of } 11}$
- 10 10. A person, after paying out of his income for a year, a tax of 4 cents in the dollar, has \$7200 left. Find his income for a year.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY, (CITY, OR TOWN) INSPECTOR, (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

Values.	
21	1. Analyze. "Of the ancient colonies, Mr. Scorseby unfortunately obtained no direct information."
28	2. Parse, "D'Israeli, who is now Premier of Britain, spent the early part of his life in writing novels."
4	3. Give the positive forms corresponding to 'most,' 'first,' 'next,' and 'eldest.'
10	4. Give the plurals of 'piano,' 'thief,' 'monkey,' 'toy,' 'gulf,' 'echo,' 'penny,' 'fowl,' and 'Norman.'
9	5. Give the feminines of 'actor,' 'hero,' 'widower,' 'negro,' 'marquis,' and 'friar;' and the masculines of 'duck,' 'duchess,' and 'countess.'
10	6. Define PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, ADVERB, SUBJECT, and CASE.
3	7. Write out in full, in the ordinary form, the indicative mood of 'sing.'
12	8. Give the past tense and past participle of 'sit,' 'slide,' 'stoop,' 'hide,' 'hurt,' 'wink,' 'swim,' 'set.'
12	9. Correct, where necessary, the following sentences :— 'It makes no difference to either you or I.' 'Neither John nor James is coming.' 'Why aint you going to play cricket.' The burning of the Bavarian was one of the most dreadful accidents that has happened for many years.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

Examiners. { COUNTY, CITY, OR TOWN INSPECTOR, (or in certain cases person appointed by him) *Presiding Examiner.*
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 3.

Value.

G E O G R A P H Y.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 23 | 1. | Give the boundaries of Europe, and describe generally the courses of the Petchora, the Dwina, the Vistula, the Elbe, the Rhine, the Ebro, and the Danube. |
| 6 | 2. | State the position of the principal Islands and Straits in the Mediterranean Sea. |
| 5 | 3. | Name the principal Islands on the east coast of Asia, and the great Rivers of the Eastern Slope. |
| 5 | 4. | Name the Barbary States in order, beginning with the most westerly ; name the chief gulfs and bays on the west coast of Africa, and the islands on the east coast. |
| 9 | 5. | Name the Provinces of the Dominion, and the chief cities of each. Give the position of Northumberland Strait, Bay Verte, Shediac Bay, Gut of Canso, St. Mary's Bay, Mines Basin, Chignecto Bay. |
| 15 | 6. | Describe the courses of the chief rivers in the Province of Quebec ; and give the positions of Collingwood, Goderich, Sarnia, Windsor, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston. |
| 9 | 7. | Name in order (beginning with most northerly,) all the Counties bordering on Lake Huron, River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie. |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY, (CITY, OR TOWN) INSPECTOR, (or in certain cases a person appointed
by him) *Presiding Examiner*.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OR (COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 4.

SPELLING.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 9. | 1. In the following extract, point out—

<div style="margin-left: 100px;">(i.) The consonants.
(ii.) The diphthongs.
(iii.) The silent letters.</div>
<div style="margin-left: 100px;">“ Down he hewed the boughs of cedar,
Shaped them straightway to a framework.”</div> |
| 5. | 2. Distinguish ‘bow’ ‘and bough,’ ‘bale’ and ‘bail,’ ‘lie’ and ‘lye,’ ‘maze’ and ‘maize,’ ‘sutler’ and ‘subtler.’ |
| 6. | 3. Write the present participle of ‘hit,’ ‘die,’ and ‘higgle’; and the third singular present indicative of ‘buy,’ ‘comply,’ and ‘fry.’ |
| 8. | 4. Correct, where necessary, the spelling of axident, burgher, ellevate, Georgena, tremendous, extraordinary, nomative, and ajactive. |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY, (CITY, OR TOWN) INSPECTOR, (or in certain cases a person appointed
by him) *Presiding Examiner*.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 5.

D I C T A T I O N .

N.B.—*This Paper is not to be seen by the candidates.*

Values.

- | | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| 7. | <i>a.</i> | At the first sight of your house he said he would cite you before the council for choosing a site so near his premises. |
| 6. | <i>b.</i> | The season of autumn suggests serious and solemn thoughts. |
| 9. | <i>c.</i> | Fourth Book, p. 13, from "The island" to "diversify the scenery." |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 29th and 30th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR, (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No 6.

COMPOSITION.

Value.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 10. | 1. Transpose the following :—

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And broods them o'er with miser care ;
Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear. |
| 18. | 2. Compose a simple sentence, and a complex sentence ; also adverbial sentences of time, place, manner, respectively. |
| 24. | 3. Change the grammatical construction of the following :—

(1.) The pupils prepared by him are sure to do well.
(2.) Having solved the question, he went out to play.
(3.) He studied Latin before entering the High School.
(4.) The student who works hard will certainly make progress. |
| 20. | 4. Give an account of any celebration you witnessed, or took part in, on the Queen's Birthday, or write a short essay on <i>Summer</i> . |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW, THE GENERAL REGULATIONS, AND THE PROGRAMME.

1.—Extracts from the Consolidated Act of 1874.

64. The county, city or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairmen of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a board of examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows:—

(1.) The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or instructions, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*,) are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city), or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county.

(2.) The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination.

(4.) Where, in any county or union of counties, there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(5.) The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, (or if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates.

(6.) The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the County the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council.

(7.) The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination.

(8.) The County Council, or city or town board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination, provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

65. Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties, shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated.

(a) This section shall not apply to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in cities or in towns separated from the county or union of counties, unless the county council shall provide the required equivalent to the legislative grant.

2.—Regulations for the admission of Pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

(Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.)

1. THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but for pupils intended for the classical course, the entrance test in *Arithmetic* shall be the standard prescribed for the third class in the Public Schools, and the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz. : Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

2. UNIFORM STANDARD OF ADMISSION.—The standard of admission to all the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the Province.

3. ANSWERS TO REACH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 50 PER CENT.—In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least fifty per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of the examination questions. The local examiners shall give marks for the answers to every question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

4. VIVA VOCE AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN READING, ETC.—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted on paper ; but the Board of Examiners may subject the candidates to additional *viva voce* examination, in such subjects as they may think proper, of the result of which a record and report shall be made.

5. PARENTS MAY DECIDE AS TO WHETHER PUPILS SHALL GO TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not, before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The Local Inspector shall be responsible to the Department for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for admission, submit the answers of candidates to the Local Board for examination and report. No certificate of admission shall be awarded to a candidate until the High School Inspectors report to the Chief Superintendent, that, in their opinion, the candidate has shown a competent knowledge of the subjects in which he was examined, as provided for in these regulations.

7. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

8. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

9. THE TIME and duration of each Examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

10. THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

11. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

12. PLACE OF EACH EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the examiners.

13. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector (or the person appointed by him) shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock in the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

14. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, (with name of school and date.) After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or (in the case of an examiner) until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

15. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room, any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time or, be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

16. TWO EXAMINERS TO ACT.—In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

17. PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the local Board, shall be entitled, on the report of the High School Inspectors, to receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, so soon as the High School Inspectors shall have reported thereon, in accordance with the regulation; but, in the meantime, the local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally thereto any pupil who shall have passed satisfactorily to them, the required examination in the questions, and under the regulations and directions aforesaid.

18. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO BE APPROVED.—The attendance of Candidates at a High School or Collegiate Institute, will not be credited in making the apportionment to such School or Institute, unless their admission be favourably reported upon by the High School Inspectors as being agreeable to the Regulations; and no pupil shall be continued in any High School or Collegiate Institute who shall not have been reported as having passed the approved preliminary examination for admission, as notified by the Chief Superintendent.

19. Pupils entering the High Schools must take either the English or classical course of studies.

20. Pupils who have been admitted to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes must be taught those subjects of the first four classes of the Public School Programme with which they are not acquainted.

21. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant (for the half year succeeding the examination).

3.—Extracts from the Programme of Course of Study for Public Schools.

(To 4th Class.)

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for entrance to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING - -	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164	Third Reading Book	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244</i>
SPELLING - -	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book</i>
WRITING - -	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words	Simple Words.	Capitals and Words, neatly and legibly	<i>Neatly and legibly</i>
ARITHMETIC	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetic Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic	<i>*Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic</i>	<i>†Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion with reasons of rules, Mental Arithmetic</i>
GRAMMAR - -		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences</i>
COMPOSITION		Simple Sentences, orally and in Writing; short descriptions of simple objects	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters</i>
GEOGRAPHY	Cardinal points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations	Definitions. Map of World generally. Maps of America and Ontario	Map of Canada generally	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa Maps of Canada and Ontario</i>
LINEAR DRAWING	On Slates	On Slates	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps, common objects on paper</i>

* Arithmetical Examination for entrance to Classical Course. † Arithmetical Examination for entrance to English Course.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, November, 1874.

Collegiate Institutes and High Schools,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.



(3,500—Nov., 1873. p.f.)

County (or City) of

Dated at 187

The undersigned Candidate for admission submits the following particulars for the information of the Examiners :—

1. My place of birth was

2. My Age, on my last birthday, was

3. I have attended :—

(a). The Public School at for years (or months).

(b). The High School at for do.

(c). A Private School at for do.

4. I wish to enter the High School (or Collegiate Institute) at

5. I desire to enter for the Course
(ENGLISH OR CLASSICAL.)

6. My Post Office address is

To the Inspector of Public School,

County (or City) of

(APPLICANT TO SIGN FULL NAME HERE.)

NOTE.—This form can be given by the Inspector to intending competitors, on their application, and must be returned to him, filled up, not later than the 15th December.



Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS

TO THE

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario.

In accordance with the Statute and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, an examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will be held (D. V.) in each High School or Collegiate Institute District, commencing on

TUESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, 1874, at 9 A. M.

AND MAY BE CONTINUED DURING THE FOLLOWING DAY.

County Inspectors are members only of Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in Villages and Townships. City and Town Inspectors are members of the Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in such cities and towns.

The 64th section of the Consolidated Act of 1874, enacts as follows:—

64. "The county, city or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairmen of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a board of examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows:—

(1.) "The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or Instruction, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *visa voce*) are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city) or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county;

(2.) "The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) "The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination;

(4.) "Where, in any county or union of counties there is a Collegiate Institute, as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute;

(5.) "The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance: and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners,) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates;

(6.) "The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a country or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the county the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council;

(7.) "The city or Town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination;

(8.) "The County Council, or city or town Board, aforesaid, (as the case may be,) shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) "The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination, provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes."

No examination can therefore be recognized as valid unless the authorized printed papers are used.

Candidates should, if possible, notify the County, City or Town Inspector (as the case may be) through the Head Master, not later than the 15th November, of their intention to present themselves for examination; and the Inspector will inform the Department not later than the 18th November, of the PROBABLE NUMBER of Candidates for admission, so that an estimate may be made of the number of papers to be printed.

The Examination Papers will be sent to the Public School Inspector, (who will be responsible for the conduct of each examination according to the regulations.) The Inspector will, immediately after the meeting of the Board of Examiners, at the close of the examinations, and not later than the 20th of December, transmit to the Department the report of the Board of Examiners, and also the whole of the answers of the Candidates,—the latter for examination and approval by the High School Inspectors. The name of the School is to be endorsed on the answers of each candidate, below that of the candidate, with date of examination. The surplus examination papers are also to be returned for binding up.

The Public School Inspector is requested to see that sufficient public notice is given of the Examination.

For further directions the Examiners are referred to the Regulations.



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1874.

REGULATIONS AND TIME TABLE.

EXTRACTS from the Law and Regulations for the Admission of Pupils, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

11. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The Candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

12. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

14. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector, or person appointed by him, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members [1] to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; [2] to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

15. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, with the date and school. After the papers are once handed in, the examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or [in the case of an examiner] until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

16. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

29. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the Candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the then current half-year.

30. The time and duration of each examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

31. The returns of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

32. The local examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

[TURN OVER.]

TIME TABLE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1874.

9 A.M. to 12 M..... Arithmetic.....Paper No. 1.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Grammar..... “ No. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.

9 A.M. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. Geography.....Paper No. 3.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.M. to 12 M Spelling and Dictation “ No. 4, 5.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M..... Composition “ No. 6.

Reading and Writing are to be taken on Tuesday.

The above time table and the following rules are to be observed, and the questions provided by the Department are required by law to be used in all cases.

N.B. (1.) Not *more* than two days can be allowed in any examination ; but where the local Examiners deem it practicable, the examination may be completed in *less* than two days.

(2.) In valuing the answers in Geography, Grammar and Composition, one mark is to be deducted for every mistake in Spelling.

(3.) The maximum of marks for each subject, which must on no account be altered, is given in the following table:—

Reading	30	Arithmetic, English Course	100
Writing	20	„ Classical Course	80
Dictation	22	Geography	72
Spelling	30	Composition	72
Grammar	100		
		Total	446

Minimum for pass—223 for English course ; 213 for Classical Course.

[TURN OVER.]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—FULL WORK REQUIRED.

1. The difference between the product of two numbers and 476 is ten millions, ten thousand, and ten ; one of the numbers is twenty-one thousand and twenty-eight ; what is the other number ?
2. A cannon ball travels at the rate of 1,500 feet in a second and a half ; how far will it have gone in $\frac{11}{15}$ of a minute ?
3. How many grains are there in 9 oz., 17 dwts., 22 grs., and how many acres, &c., in 167412715 square inches ?
4. How many yards, &c., of carpet 2 ft. 1 in. wide, will it take to cover a floor that is 19 ft. 7 in. long by 18 ft. 9 in. wide ?
5. After taking out of a purse $\frac{2}{5}$ of its contents, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder was found to be 13s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. What sum did it contain at first, and what part of £3 is that sum ?
6. Find the value of $\frac{5\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{2}{3}}{1\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } \frac{5}{9} \div 10\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{9}}{13\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}$
7. What must be the length of a plot of ground, if the breadth be $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet, that its area may contain 46 sq. yards ?
8. A pint contains $34\frac{2}{3}$ cubic inches ; how many gallons of water will fill a cistern 4 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. 8 in. broad, and 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ?
9. Reduce to a simple quantity $\frac{2.8 \text{ of } 2.\dot{2}\dot{7}}{1.1\dot{3}\dot{6}} + \frac{4.\dot{4} - 2.8\dot{3}}{1.\dot{6} + 2.\dot{6}2\dot{9}}$ of $\frac{6.8 \text{ of } 3}{2.25}$
10. The chain for measuring land is 66 ft. long, and is divided into 100 links ; what is the length of a fence that measures 2,456 links, and how much would it cost at \$8.86 per yard ?

Values of the above—10 each. Candidates for Classical Course may omit No.'s 9 and 10.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly

No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

Value.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 12 | 1. Analyse | |
| | | “By Nebo’s lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan’s wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave.” |
| 38 | 2. Parse “John studies two hours daily, but James, his brother, passes his time in playing chess.” | |
| 9 | 3. Give the plural of ‘echo,’ ‘motto,’ ‘fly,’ ‘hoof,’ ‘loaf,’ ‘cuff,’ ‘trout,’ ‘Mary,’ and ‘son-in-law.’ | |
| 7 | 4. Give the comparative and superlative of ‘near,’ ‘far,’ ‘old,’ ‘fat,’ ‘hardy,’ ‘dry,’ and ‘honorable.’ | |
| 18 | 5. Give the third singular present indicative, the third singular present subjunctive, the present participle, and the past participle of the following verbs :— | |
| | | ‘Dig,’ ‘swim,’ ‘flee,’ ‘pay,’ ‘pry,’ ‘deal,’ ‘thrust,’ ‘threaten,’ and ‘shrink.’ |
| 4 | 5. Define Case, Transitive Verb, Adverb, and Pronoun. | |
| 12 | 7. Correct, giving reasons, any errors in syntax that occur in the following sentences :— | |
| | | “My sister and my sister’s child,
Myself and children three
Will fill the chaise, so you must ride
On horseback after we.” |
| | | “A or an is styled an indefinite article.” |
| | | “He is great, but truth is greater than us all.” |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him;
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

Value.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 1. Name and give the position of the six principal mountain chains of Europe. |
| 9 | 2. Give the boundaries of France and Russia ; name also the chief cities of each, and define their position as closely as you can. |
| 7 | 3. Name in order the seas, gulfs, and channels of eastern and southern Asia. |
| 23 | 4. Where and what are the Bosphorus, the Naze, Majorca, Matapan, Cyprus, the Crimea, the Laccadives, the Indns, Ceylon, Mozambique, Cairo, Cabool, Ava, Dresden, Venice, Cadiz, Copenhagen, Gibraltar, Suez, Malta, the Hebrides, the Himalayas, the Canaries ? |
| 7 | 5. Name in order the chief Canadian tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and mention the most important towns on their banks. |
| 14 | 6. Give the position of Cape Gaspé, Sault Ste. Marie, Straits of Belle Isle, Miramichi Bay, Bras d' Or, Queen Charlotte's Sound ; also of Lindsay, Cornwall, Fort Erie, Amherstburg, Sydney Pictou, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe. |
| 6 | 7. Name in order the counties of Ontario bordering on Lake Ontario, with their chief towns. |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1874.

County (City or Town) Inspector (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
Examiners, { CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD,
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 4.

SPELLING.

Value.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9 | 1. Make a list of the consonants, of the vowels, and of the diphthongs, and point out the silent letters, occurring in the following lines :

<div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">“ At midnight the moon cometh,
And looketh down alone.”</div> |
| 5 | 2. In which of the following words is the ‘h’ at the beginning silent :—Hare, humor, honest, height, herb hall, higgles, hurry, hack, hour ? |
| 4 | 3. In which of the following words is ‘g’ hard :—Liege, league, oblige, obligation, give, gig, gentleman, and burgess ? |
| 6 | 4. Distinguish between the meanings of ‘loose’ and ‘lose,’ ‘device’ and ‘devise,’ ‘mace’ and ‘maze,’ ‘accept’ and ‘except,’ ‘statue’ and ‘statute,’ ‘tracks’ and ‘tracts.’ |
| 6 | 5. Correct, where necessary, the spelling of the following words :—Tellegraph, prairie, dense, imagine, incredulity, indistinct, concert, warmth, conceit, currency, antiquity, and forfeit. |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 5.

DICTATION.

N.B.—*This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.*

Values.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 7 | | <i>a.</i> The bank found that additional accommodation was indispensable, as they were losing business ;
it was decided, therefore, to build a separate apartment for the cashier. |
| 6 | | <i>b.</i> An opening in the ceiling revealed the prisoner in the act of sealing the paper he had concealed
from our notice. |
| 9 | | <i>c.</i> Fourth Book, p. 38, From “ At daybreak ” to “ no marks of man discernible.” |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1874.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
 Presiding Examiner.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
 HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 24 | 1. Write a letter to a friend asking him to spend the Christmas holidays with you. |
| 16 | 2. Change the construction of the following sentences :—

“The cupidity of the robbers was excited by this disclosure.”
“We read that we may learn.”
“Consider the lilies, how they grow.”
“At sunrise the stranger departed.” |
| 17 | 3. Transpose

“Deep yawn the ocean’s billows wild,
Its coral depths disclosed are seen,
The lashing surge sinks calm and wild
The mighty waves in walls are piled,
And Israel walks between.” |
| 15 | 4. Form sentences to illustrate the different uses of ‘that.’ |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW, THE GENERAL REGULATIONS, AND THE PROGRAMME.

1.—Extracts from the Consolidated Act of 1874.

64. The county, city or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairmen of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a board of examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows:—

(1.) The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or instructions, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*,) are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city), or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county.

(2.) The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination.

(4.) Where, in any county or union of counties, there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(5.) The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, (or if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates.

(6.) The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the County the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council.

(7.) The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination.

(8.) The County Council, or city or town board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination, provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

65. Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties, shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated.

(a) This section shall not apply to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in cities or in towns separated from the county or union of counties, unless the county council shall provide the required equivalent to the legislative grant.

2.—Regulations for the admission of Pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

(Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.)

1. THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but for pupils intended for the classical course, the entrance test in *Arithmetic* shall be the standard prescribed for the third class in the Public Schools, and the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz. : Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

2. UNIFORM STANDARD OF ADMISSION.—The standard of admission to all the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the Province.

3. ANSWERS TO REACH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 50 PER CENT.—In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least fifty per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of the examination questions. The local examiners shall give marks for the answers to every question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

4. VIVA VOCE AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN READING, ETC.—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted on paper ; but the Board of Examiners may subject the candidates to additional *viva voce* examination, in such subjects as they may think proper, of the result of which a record and report shall be made.

5. PARENTS MAY DECIDE AS TO WHETHER PUPILS SHALL GO TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not, before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The Local Inspector shall be responsible to the Department for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for admission, submit the answers of candidates to the Local Board for examination and report. No certificate of admission shall be awarded to a candidate until the High School Inspectors report to the Chief Superintendent, that, in their opinion, the candidate has shown a competent knowledge of the subjects in which he was examined, as provided for in these regulations.

7. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

8. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

9. THE TIME and duration of each Examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

10. THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

11. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

12. PLACE OF EACH EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the examiners.

13. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector (or the person appointed by him) shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock in the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

14. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, (with name of school and date.) After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or (in the case of an examiner) until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

15. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room, any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time or, be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

16. TWO EXAMINERS TO ACT.—In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

17. PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the local Board, shall be entitled, on the report of the High School Inspectors, to receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, so soon as the High School Inspectors shall have reported thereon, in accordance with the regulation; but, in the meantime, the local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally thereto any pupil who shall have passed satisfactorily to them, the required examination in the questions, and under the regulations and directions aforesaid.

18. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO BE APPROVED.—The attendance of Candidates at a High School or Collegiate Institute, will not be credited in making the apportionment to such School or Institute, unless their admission be favourably reported upon by the High School Inspectors as being agreeable to the Regulations; and no pupil shall be continued in any High School or Collegiate Institute who shall not have been reported as having passed the approved preliminary examination for admission, as notified by the Chief Superintendent.

19. Pupils entering the High Schools must take either the English or classical course of studies.

20. Pupils who have been admitted to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes must be taught those subjects of the first four classes of the Public School Programme with which they are not acquainted.

21. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant (for the half year succeeding the examination).

3.—Extracts from the Programme of Course of Study for Public Schools.

(To 4th Class.)

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for entrance to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING - -	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164	Third Reading Book	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244</i>
SPELLING - -	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book</i>
WRITING - -	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words	Simple Words.	Capitals and Words, neatly and legibly	<i>Neatly and legibly</i>
ARITHMETIC	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetic Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic	* <i>Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic</i>	† <i>Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion with reasons of rules, Mental Arithmetic</i>
GRAMMAR - -		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences</i>
COMPOSITION		Simple Sentences, orally and in Writing; short descriptions of simple objects	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters</i>
GEOGRAPHY	Cardinal points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations	Definitions. Map of World generally. Maps of America and Ontario	Map of Canada generally	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa Maps of Canada and Ontario</i>
LINEAR DRAWING	On Slates	On Slates	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps, common objects on paper</i>

* Arithmetical Examination for entrance to Classical Course. † Arithmetical Examination for entrance to English Course.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, November, 1874.



Collegiate Institutes and High Schools

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

County (or City) of

Dated at

187

(4,000—May, 1874.—p.f.)

The undersigned Candidate for admission submits the following particulars for the information of the Examiners:—

1. My place of birth was

2. My Age, on my last birthday, was

3. I have attended:—

(a). The Public School at for years (or months)

(b). The High School at for do.

(c). A Private School at for do.

4 I wish to enter the High School (or Collegiate Institute) at

5. I desire to enter for the Course.
(ENGLISH OR CLASSICAL.)

6. My Post Office address is

the Inspector of Public School,

County (or City) of

(APPLICANT TO SIGN FULL NAME HERE.)

NOTE.—This form can be given by the Head Master to Candidates, in order to facilitate the filling up of the Examiners' report. The Head Master will inform the Public School Inspector not later than the 6th June, of the probable number of Candidates for Admission.



Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS

TO THE

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario.

In accordance with the Statute and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, an examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will be held (D.V.) in each High School or Collegiate Institute District,

On TUESDAY, 8th, and WEDNESDAY, 9th JUNE, 1875, at 9 A.M.

County Inspectors are members only of Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in Villages and Townships. City and Town Inspectors are members of the Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in such cities and towns.

The 64th section of the Consolidated Act of 1874, enacts as follows :

64. "The county, city or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairmen of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a board of examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows :—

(1.) "The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or Instruction, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*) are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city) or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county ;

(2.) "The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) "The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination ; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee ; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination ;

(4.) "Where in any county or union of counties there is a Collegiate Institute, as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute ;

(5.) "The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance : and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners,) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates ;

(6.) "The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the county the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council ;

(7.) "The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination ;

(8.) "The County Council, or city or town Board, aforesaid, (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) "The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination, provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes."

No examination can therefore be recognized as valid unless the authorized printed papers are used.

Candidates should, if possible, notify the County, City or Town Inspector (as the case may be) through the Head Master, not later than the 10th May, of their intention to present themselves for examination ; and the Inspector will inform the Department not later than the 15th May, of the PROBABLE NUMBER of Candidates for admission, so that an estimate may be made of the number of papers to be printed.

The Examination Papers will be sent to the Public School Inspector, (who will be responsible for the conduct of each examination according to the regulations). The Inspector will, immediately after the meeting of the Board of Examiners, at the close of the examinations, and not later than the 20th of June, transmit to the Department, the report of the Board of Examiners, and also the whole of the answers of the Candidates, —the latter for examination and approval by the High School Inspectors. The name of the School is to be endorsed on the answers of each candidate, below that of the candidate, with date of examination. The surplus examination papers are also to be returned for binding up.

The Public School Inspector is requested to see that sufficient public notice is given of the Examination.

For further directions the Examiners are referred to the Regulations.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 8th and 9th, 1875.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OR HIGH SCHOOL.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC.

N. B.—FULL WORK REQUIRED.

1. Reduce to its lowest terms $\left(\frac{2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 1\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{6}} - \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}} \right) \div \frac{1}{1\frac{2}{3}}$
2. A Merchant bought a number of barrels of flour for \$4,600, and sold them for \$5,200, thereby gaining 75 cents a barrel ; how many barrels did he buy, and what did it cost him a barrel ?
3. A paid \$60 an acre for his Farm, which was $\frac{5}{9}$ as much as B paid per acre for his Farm of 150 acres. Find the entire cost of B's Farm.
4. Find the sum of $\frac{1}{12}$ of £1. 13s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\frac{1}{3}$ of £1. 5s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\frac{1}{12}$ of £2. 4s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
5. A Farmer having 17 cwt. 2 qr. 19 lbs. of pork, sold 4 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs. of it, and the remainder he sold in barrels, each containing 2 cwt. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. ; how many barrels did he sell ?
6. If it take a man 1 hour and 40 minutes to cut $\frac{1}{2}$ a cord of wood, for how many days of 8 hours each will be occupied in cutting 186 cords. 88 feet. ?
7. A man invests $\frac{1}{2}$ his fortune in land, $\frac{1}{5}$ in bank stock, $\frac{1}{6}$ in debentures, and loses the remainder which was \$8,000, in speculation : how much was his fortune ?
8. The *dividend* is fifty-one million eight hundred and forty six thousand seven hundred and thirty four, the *quotient* is five hundred and eight thousand three hundred and one, and the *remainder* 23 ; find the *divisor*.
9. Find the cost of 49 $\frac{3}{11}$ yds. of cloth, when 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ yds. cost £7. 18s. 4d.
- 10 A man paid \$2,896,875, for land and sold 56.25 acres of it at \$31 an acre ; the remainder then stood him at \$20.05 an acre : how many acres did he buy ?

NOTE.—Each question is valued at ten (10) marks. Candidates for Classical Course may omit 9 and 10,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 8th and 9th, 1875.

miners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

1. Parse—Scott, the famous author, who was an early riser, usually worked four hours in his study before breakfast.
2. Analyse—

“They buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with their bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam’s misty light,
And the lanterns dimly burning.”
3. Write the plural of *baby*, *enemy*, *journey*, *calf*, *muff*, *canto*, and *penny* ; the feminine of *abbot*, *hart*, and *uncle* ; the masculine of *madam*, *duck*, and *bride* ; the comparative and superlative forms of *late*, *near*, *old*, *dry* and *gay* ; and the third singular present indicative, the present participle, and the past participle of *deny*, *teach* and *lie*.
4. Express the following fractions by means of written words :— $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{31}{32}$, and $\frac{10}{41}$.
5. Correct any errors you observe in the following sentences, giving your reasons :—

Neither John nor James was the boy that done it.
Nine out of every ten of the boys was looking as wise as a philosopher.
There are a great many people in town.
6. Define—Person, personal pronoun, and preposition.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 8th and 9th, 1875.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
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CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Values. | |
| 11. | 1. Name and give the positions of the principal Peninsulas of Europe and North America. |
| 11. | 2. Name the principal Cities on the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and the Rhine. |
| 11. | 3. Name the principal Rivers of European and Asiatic Russia, and tell into what seas they flow. |
| 20. | 4. Where and what are Barcelona, Corsica, the Sierra Nevada, the Hague, the Azores, the Ghauts, the Colorado, the Mull of Cantire, the Victoria Nyanza, the Morea, the Oder, the Irrawaddy, the Saugeen, Drontheim, Leipzig, Funen, Heligoland, Belgrade, Elba, and Odessa. |
| 14. | 5. Name the Inland Counties of Ontario lying to the west of the meridian of Toronto, and give their chief towns. |
| 5. | 6. In going directly north from Calcutta to the Arctic Ocean what countries and mountain ranges would you cross? |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 8th and 9th, 1875.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE (COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OR) HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE (COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OR) HIGH SCHOOL.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 4.

SPELLING.

Values.

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 12. | 1. | Correct where required the spelling of the following words :

Artic, Professor, Candadites, Necessary, Majestracy, Anser, Develope, Ettymology, Dictionary, Grievious, Tremduous, Extraordinary. |
| 9. | 2. | Point out the diphthongs, the dissyllables, and the silent letters in the following stanza :—

“ The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free ;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.”—COLERIDGE. |
| 4. | 3. | Distinguish <i>affect</i> from <i>effect</i> , <i>descent</i> from <i>dissent</i> , <i>apposition</i> from <i>opposition</i> , <i>gesture</i> from <i>jester</i> . |
| 5. | 4. | Give the different meanings of <i>bound</i> , <i>lower</i> , <i>flatter</i> , <i>host</i> , and <i>lock</i> . |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 8th and 9th, 1875.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
 Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 5.

DICTATION.

N.B.—*This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.*

(a.) The disease which caused the decease of so many men in the crews of the vessels sent to cruise in the Mediterranean has not been certainly determined.

(b.) I will write to the wheelwright, and tell him it is not right for him to observe that rite.

(c.) Fourth Book, p. 46, from "The officers who had hitherto concurred" to "generous sentiment." p. 47.

The value of the paper is 22, and two marks are to be deducted for every misspelt word.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Entrance Examination, June 8th and 9th, 1875.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him)
Presiding Examiner.
CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

Values.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 10. | 1. Form a complex sentence containing the word <i>pigeons</i> . |
| 20. | 2. Change the construction of the following sentences :—

“ When King Arthur ruled Cornwall, there lived an enchanter named Merlin. ’

“ I know him to be a good man.”

“ He has lived with me since his mother’s death.”

“ Feeling certain of victory he permitted his troops to pursue the routed dragoons.” |
| 18. | 3. Render in prose—

“ At the stern sat Hiawatha,
With his fishing-line of cedar ;
In his plumes the breeze of morning
Played as in the hemlock branches ;
On the bows, with tail erected,
Sat the Squirrel, Adjidaumo ;
In his fur the breeze of morning
Played as in the prairie grasses.”— <i>Longfellow</i> . |
| 24. | 4. Write a letter to a friend describing any school which you have attended. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW, THE GENERAL REGULATIONS, AND THE PROGRAMME.

1.—Extracts from the Consolidated Act of 1874.

64. The county, city, or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows :—

(1.) The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or instructions, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*), are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city), or of the County (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county.

(2.) The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3.) The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination ; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee ; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination.

(4.) Where in any county or union of counties, there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(5.) The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance ; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates.

(6.) The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section shall be paid by the Council of the County the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council.

(7.) The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination.

(8.) The County Council, or city or town board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

65. Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties, shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated.

(a) This section shall not apply to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in cities or in towns separated from the county or union of counties, unless the county council shall provide the required equivalent to the legislative grant.

2.—Regulations for the Admission of Pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

(Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.)

1. THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but for pupils intended for the classical course, the entrance test in *Arithmetic* shall be the standard prescribed for the third class in the Public Schools, and the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz. : Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

2. UNIFORM STANDARD OF ADMISSION.—The standard of admission to all the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the Province.

3. ANSWERS TO REACH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 50 PER CENT.—In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least fifty per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of the examination questions.* The Local Examiners shall give marks for the answers to every question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

4. VIVA VOCE AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN READING, ETC.—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted on paper; but the Board of Examiners may subject the candidates to additional *viva voce* examination, in such subjects as they may think proper, of the result of which a record and report shall be made.

5. PARENTS MAY DECIDE AS TO WHETHER PUPILS SHALL GO TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not, before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The Local Inspector shall be responsible to the Department for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for admission, submit the answers of candidates to the Local Board for examination and report. No certificate of admission shall be awarded to a candidate until the High School Inspectors report to the Chief Superintendent, that, in their opinion, the candidate has shown a competent knowledge of the subjects in which he was examined, as provided for in these regulations.

7. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

* Any candidate who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in any subject will not be considered by the High School Inspectors to have shown that "competent knowledge" of the subject which the law requires, notwithstanding his having gained fifty per cent. of the *total*. In order to prevent any misunderstanding of the intention of the Regulations, Local Examiners are hereby reminded that the object of the Examinations is to prevent unqualified pupils from entering the High Schools, and that in fixing a minimum of *fifty per cent. of the total marks* assigned, it is not expected that the Local Boards will divest themselves of their judgment or of the power to exclude candidates who make a total failure in the fundamental subjects of primary education.

8. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be effected.

9. THE TIME and duration of each Examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

10. THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each Candidate for each question.

11. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

12. PLACE OF EACH EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the examiners.

13. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector or one of his colleagues, as appointed, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

14. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The Candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their NAMES, SCHOOL AND DATE. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or (in case of an examiner) until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

15. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room, any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

16. TWO EXAMINERS TO ACT.—In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

17. PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the local Board, shall be entitled, on the report of the High School Inspectors, to receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, so soon as the High School Inspectors shall have reported thereon, in accordance with regulation 10; but, in the meantime, the local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally thereto any pupil who shall have passed satisfactorily to them, the required examination in the questions, and under the regulations and directions aforesaid.

18. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO BE APPROVED.—The attendance of candidates at a High School or Collegiate Institute, will not be credited in making the apportionment to such School or Institute, unless their admission be favourably reported upon by the High School Inspectors as being agreeable to the Regulations; and no pupil shall be continued in any High School or Collegiate Institute who shall not have been reported as having passed the approved preliminary examination for admission, as notified by the Chief Superintendent.

19. PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE AUGUST, 1872.—There having been no regulations or programme in force since August, 1872, as contemplated by law, and great diversity having been found to exist in the number and extent of the subjects, in the character of the questions, in the modes of examination, and in the standards adopted by the Local Boards, the Council directs that pupils admitted to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes since August, 1872, shall be examined under the present regulations, and their respective admissions be thereupon confirmed or disallowed, as to their continuance in the School, as in the case of new pupils.

20. Pupils entering the High Schools must take either the English or classical course of studies.

21. Pupils shall be arranged in classes corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class, and each pupil shall be advanced from one division or class to another, with reference to attainments, without regard to time, according to the judgment of the Head Master; and if any difference takes place between the parent or guardian of a pupil and the Head Master, in regard to the advancement of such pupil, the Inspector of the High School shall decide.

22. No departure from the prescribed programme is allowable. Where *options* are authorized, the permission must not be given to any pupil without the recommendation of the Head Master and the sanction of the Board of Trustees.

23. Pupils who have been admitted to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes must be taught those subjects or the first four classes of the Public School Programme with which they are not acquainted.

24. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the then current half-year.

3.—Extracts from the Programme of Course of Study for Public Schools.

(To 4th Class.)

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for Entrance to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164.	Third Reading Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244.</i>
SPELLING	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book. additional and Spelling Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book.</i>
WRITING	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words.	Simple Words.	Capitals and words neatly and legibly.	<i>Neatly and legibly.</i>
ARITHMETIC..	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetic Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	<i>*Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic.</i>	<i>†Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion with reasons of Rules, Mental Arithmetic.</i>
GRAMMAR.....		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader.	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts.	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple sentences.</i>
COMPOSITION.		Simple Sentences, orally and in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.</i>
GEOGRAPHY ..	Cardinal points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations.	Definitions. Map of world generally. Maps of America and Ontario.	Map of Canada generally.	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario.</i>
LINEAR DRAWING	On Slates.	On Slates.	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps, common objects on paper.</i>

*Arithmetical Examination for entrance to Classical Course. † Arithmetical Examination for entrance to English Course.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, May, 1875.



1000—Nov., 1875—p.f.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, December 8th and 9th, 1875.

REGULATIONS AND TIME TABLE.

EXTRACTS from the Law and Regulations for the Admission of Pupils, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council :—

REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The Candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector, or person appointed by him, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members [1] to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; [2] to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet *their names, with the date and school*. After the papers are once handed in, the examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or [in the case of an examiner] until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the Candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the ensuing half-year.

The time and duration of each examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

The returns of the Local Inspector, to be forwarded to the Chief Superintendent at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

The local examiners shall be requested to publish, in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

[TURN OVER.]

TIME TABLE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1875.

9 A.M. to 12 M.....Arithmetic Paper No. 1.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Grammar “ No. 2.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.

9 A.M. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. Geography.....Paper No. 3.

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.M. to 12 M.....Spelling and Dictation “ No. 4, 5.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Composition “ No. 6.

Reading and Writing are to be taken on Wednesday.

The above time table and the following rules are to be observed, and the questions provided by the Department are required by law to be used in all cases.

N.B. (1.) Not *more* than two days can be allowed in any examination ; but where the local Examiners deem it practicable, the examination may be completed in *less* than two days.

(2.) In valuing the answers in Geography, Grammar and Composition, one mark is to be deducted for every mistake in Spelling.

(3.) The maximum of marks for each subject, which must on no account be altered, is given in the following table :—

Reading	30	Arithmetic, ...	100
Writing.....	20	Geography.....	72
Dictation	22	Composition	72
Spelling.....	30		—
Grammar.....	105		
		Total	451

Minimum for pass—225 being fifty per cent of total—one-third in each subject also required.

[TURN OVER.]



(1,000, October 1875—p.f.)

Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS

TO THE

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario.

In accordance with the Statute and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, an examination of pupils for admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will be held (D.V.) in each High School or Collegiate Institute District,

On WEDNESDAY, 8th, and THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1875, at 9 A.M.

County Inspectors are members only of Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in Villages and Townships. City and Town Inspectors are members of the Boards of Examiners for admission to the High Schools in such cities and towns.

The 64th section of the Consolidated Act of 1874 enacts as follows :

64. "The county, city or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows :—

(1) "The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Chief Superintendent of Education or Instruction, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*) are to be transmitted by the Chief Superintendent to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city) or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county :

(2) "The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and directions given by the Chief Superintendent.

(3) "The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination ; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Chief Superintendent of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Chief Superintendent by the Central Committee ; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination ;

(4) "Where in any county or union of counties there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as presiding examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute ;

(5) "The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance ; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates ;

(6) "The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section, shall be paid by the Council of the county the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council ;

(7) "The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination ;

(8) "The County Council, or city or town Board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9) "The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination provided by the Council of Public Instruction, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes."

No examination can therefore be recognized as valid unless the authorized printed papers are used.

Candidates should, if possible, notify the County, City or Town Inspector (as the case may be), through the Head Master, not later than the 10th November, of their intention to present themselves for examination ; and the Inspector will inform the Department, not later than the 15th November, of the PROBABLE NUMBER of Candidates for admission, so that an estimate may be made of the number of papers to be printed.

The Examination Papers will be sent to the Public School Inspector (who will be responsible for the conduct of each examination according to the regulations). The Inspector will, immediately after the meeting of the Board of Examiners, at the close of the examinations, and not later than the 20th of December, transmit to the Department the Report of the Board of Examiners, and also the whole of the answers of the Candidates, —the latter for examination and approval by the High School Inspectors. The name of the School is to be endorsed on the answers of each candidate, below that of the candidate, with date of examination. The surplus examination papers are also to be returned for binding up.

The Public School Inspector is requested to see that sufficient public notice is given of the Examination.



THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

It is the policy of the Board of Education to provide for the admission of all children of the age of five years and over to the public schools of the City of Toronto, provided that such children are of legal age and are not already attending school.

OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, IN RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD ON THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Resolved, That the Board of Education do hereby certify that the following children are entitled to admission to the public schools of the City of Toronto for the year 1905, viz:

[The following names and addresses are listed in the original document, but they are too faint to transcribe accurately. The list appears to be organized by school district or ward.]

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

1905

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 8th and 9th, 1875.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him),
 Presiding Examiner.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
 HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC

N. B. FULL WORK REQUIRED.

1. Find the amount of the following account :

Mr. Markham bought of Mr. Jones, Dec. 8th, 1875,

12 yards Scotch Tweed,	@	\$2.85.
16 yards of Silk,	@	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
50 yards Ticking,	@	14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
42 yards Shirting,	@	16 $\frac{1}{2}$.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Flannel,	@	50.
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards Scotch Plaid,	@	60.

2. I bought from A. 97 acres 2 roods and 12 sq. rods of land, from B. four times as much, less 7 acres and 1 rood; and from C. $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as from A. and B. together. I then sold 120 acres 1 rood and 29 sq. rods. How much had I left?

3. Reduce to its simplest form $\left(\frac{13\frac{1}{3}}{28} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{5}{8}} - \frac{15}{54} \text{ of } \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{7}{8}}\right) + 5\frac{1}{4}$.

4. State the rule for division of Vulgar Fractions, and show by means of an example the reason for it.

5. A person bought a certain number of barrels of flour for \$2,200; he reserved 20 barrels for use and sold $\frac{4}{5}$ of the remainder for \$1,976, which was \$304 more than cost. Find the number of barrels he bought.

6. A sum of money is divided among 4 persons. The first receives $\frac{1}{3}$, the second $\frac{1}{4}$, the third $\frac{1}{5}$, and the fourth the remainder. It is found that the first received \$700 more than the fourth. Find the sum received by each.

7. Add together $\frac{3}{5}$ of £3 7s. 6d. and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, and reduce the result to the fraction of £1 10s.

8. If the annual rent of 46 acres 3 roods 14 perches of land be \$370.70, how much will be the rent of 70 acres and 20 perches?

9. If the price of 1,875 pounds of tea is 1.3749 shillings, how much can be bought for £15 8s.?

10. A hall is 45 feet long and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide; what will it cost to carpet it (1) with carpet 27 inches wide and \$1.75 per yard; (2) with carpet 45 inches wide and \$1.25 per yard?

NOTE.—Ten marks for each question.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

Values.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 45. | 1. Parse—Who would toil all his life for a master that treated him thus? |
| 12. | 2. Analyse—
<div style="text-align: center;">For their lean country much disdain
We English often show.</div> |
| 30. | 3. Write the singular of <i>potatoes, pence, swine, clauses, ties, pies, spies, lies</i> and <i>cries</i> ; the possessive plural of <i>who, lady</i> and <i>gentleman</i> ; all the persons in the singular of the present and the past indicative of <i>will</i> the principal verb, and all the persons in the singular of the present and the past of <i>will</i> the auxiliary verb; and the present and past participles of <i>fulfil, sue</i> and <i>shine</i> . |
| 3. | 4. Define CONJUNCTION, VERB, and SUBJECT. |
| 3. | 5. Name three adjectives that are irregularly compared and compare them. |
| 12. | 6. Correct any errors you observe in the following sentences, giving your reasons:—
The ends of each bone is covered with synovial membrane.
Ten elevenths are equal to twenty twenty-twoes.
Tom seen his father coming and ran to meet him.
There is no difference of opinion between me and you. |

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No. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

Value.

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 18. | 1. | Draw a map of Europe as large as your paper will permit ; insert the names of the chief headlands, bays and islands, and show the direction of the chief mountain chains; trace the course of the Danube and Volga, and place Moscow, Odessa, Navarino, Athens, Florence, Lyons, Cherbourg, Ajaccio, Leipsic, Warsaw and Christiania. |
| 10. | 2. | Name the States of the American Union that border on each of the Great Lakes, those that border on the Gulf of Mexico, and those that lie west of the Mississippi; trace the course of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac. |
| 10. | 3. | Name the political divisions of South America, giving their relative positions and the names and positions of their capitals. |
| 10. | 4. | Name the Presidencies, the principal rivers and the great mountain chains of Hindostan. |
| 10. | 5. | Describe the position of the following places, and state to whom they belong: Pembina, Halifax, Saratoga, San Marino, Bagdad, Cabul, Hobart Town, Limerick. |
| 10. | 6. | Name the counties of Canada that border on Lake Erie, and those that lie on the St. Lawrence; trace the course of the Grand River, Red River, Assiniboine, Fraser River and the Saskatchewan. |
| 4. | 7. | Draw an outline map of Nova Scotia, giving the position of Halifax, Pictou and Yarmouth. |

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No. 4.

SPELLING.

10. 1. Distinguish *heels* from *heals*, *stares* from *stairs*, *pares* from *pairs*, *pears* and *peers*, *wrung* from *runq*,
rain from *rein*, *mane* from *main*, *sane* from *seine*, *maze* from *maize*. .
3. 2. Give the different meanings of *dock*, *sewer* and *row*.
9. 3. Point out the dissyllables, the silent letters and the digraphs in the following stanza :—
“ With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.”—*Tennyson*.
8. 4. Correct, where necessary, the spelling of the following words:
Phillip, Henery, Arther, Stony, Jealousy, Scissors, Petition, Hunderd.

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No. 5.

DICTION.

N. B.—*This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.*

a. After one of these harassing and embarrassing paroxysms of good feeling, he would write a panegyric on a massacre or proffer his services to his diocesan to ferret out a heretic.

b. Although all who succeeded this minister interceded on his behalf, he remained superseded, and thus the only person at the Court that was willing to concede to me the privilege of proceeding on my journey was powerless to help me.

c. Fourth Book, from "For a considerable time," p. 105, to "handed me to smoke it too," p. 106.

The value of this paper is 22, and two marks are to be deducted for every misspelt word.

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No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

16. | 1. Render in prose—

16. 2. Change the construction of the following sentences:—

8. 3. Frame a sentence or sentences illustrating the different uses of *that*.

12. 4. Fill the blank space in each of the following sentences with the appropriate word:—

20. 5. Write a letter to a friend in Europe describing a Canadian winter.



Education Department for Ontario.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW, THE GENERAL REGULATIONS,
AND THE PROGRAMME.

1.—Extracts from the Consolidated School Act.

64. The county, city, or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows:—

(1.) The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Council of Public Instruction (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Minister of Education or instructions, as to any further examinations which the Council may desire to be made *viva voce*), are to be transmitted by the Minister to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city), or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county.

(2.) The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and the directions given by the Minister,

(3.) The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination; and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Minister of Education within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Minister by the Central Committee; and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination.

(4.) Where in any county or union of counties, there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties, more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as Presiding Examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(5.) The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates.

(6.) The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section shall be paid by the Council of the County the same remuneration for his time, travelling, and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council.

(7.) The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination.

(8.) The County Council, or city or town Board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination provided by the Education Department, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

65. Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated.

(a) This section shall not apply to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in cities or in towns separated from the county or union of counties, unless the County Council shall provide the required equivalent to the legislative grant.

2.—Regulations for the Admission of Pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

1. THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz.: Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

2. UNIFORM STANDARD OF ADMISSION.—The standard of admission to all the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the Province.

3. ANSWERS TO REACH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 50 PER CENT.—In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least fifty per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of examination questions.* The Local Examiners shall give marks for the answers to every question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

4. VIVA VOCE AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN READING, ETC.—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted on paper; but the Board of Examiners may subject the candidates to additional *viva voce* examination, in such subjects as they may think proper, of the result of which a record and report shall be made.

5. PARENTS MAY DECIDE AS TO WHETHER PUPILS SHALL GO TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not, before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The Local Inspector shall be responsible to the Department for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for admission, submit the answers of candidates to the Local Board for examination and report. No certificate of admission shall be awarded to a candidate until the High School Inspectors report to the Minister of Education, that, in their opinion, the candidate has shown a competent knowledge of the subjects in which he was examined, as provided for in these regulations.

7. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

8. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

9. THE TIME and duration of each Examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

10. THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Education Office at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

11. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

* Any candidate who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in any subject will not be considered by the High School Inspectors to have shown that "competent knowledge" of the subject which the law requires, notwithstanding his having gained fifty per cent. of the *total*. In order to prevent any misunderstanding of the intention of the Regulations, Local Examiners are hereby reminded that the object of the Examinations is to prevent unqualified pupils from entering the High Schools, and that in fixing a minimum of *fifty per cent. of the total marks* assigned, it is not expected that the Local Boards will divest themselves of their judgment or of the power to exclude candidates who make a total failure in the fundamental subjects of primary education.

12. PLACE OF EACH EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the Examiners.

13. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector, or one of his colleagues, as appointed, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding Examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme; (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

14. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The Candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their NAMES, SCHOOL AND DATE. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or (in case of an examiner) until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

15. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room, any book, notes, or any thing from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

16. TWO EXAMINERS TO ACT.—In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

17. PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the Local Board, shall be entitled, on the report of the High School Inspectors, to receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, so soon as the High School Inspectors shall have reported thereon, in accordance with regulation 10; but, in the meantime, the Local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally thereto any pupil who shall have passed satisfactorily to them, the required examination in the questions, and under the regulations and directions aforesaid.

18. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO BE APPROVED.—The attendance of candidates at a High School or Collegiate Institute, will not be credited in making the apportionment to such School or Institute, unless their admission be favourably reported upon by the High School Inspectors as being agreeable to the Regulations; and no pupil shall be continued in any High School or Collegiate Institute who shall not have been reported as having passed the approved preliminary examination for admission, as notified by the Minister.

20. Pupils entering the High Schools must take the prescribed course of studies.

21. Pupils shall be arranged in classes corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class, and each pupil shall be advanced from one division or class to another, with reference to attainments, without regard to time, according to the judgment of the Head Master (subject to the regulations for the Intermediate Examination); and if any difference takes place between the parent or guardian of a pupil and the Head Master, in regard to the advancement of such pupil, the Inspector of the High School shall decide.

22. No departure from the prescribed programme is allowable. Where *options* are authorized, the permission must not be given to any pupil without the recommendation of the Head Master and the sanction of the Board of Trustees.

23. Pupils who have been admitted to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes must be taught those subjects of the first four classes of the Public School Programme with which they are not acquainted.

24. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the ensuing half-year.

3.—Extracts from the Programme of Course of Study for Public Schools.

(TO FOURTH CLASS.)

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for Entrance to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING.....	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164.	Third Reading Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244.</i>
SPELLING	First and Second Reading Books	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book.</i>
WRITING.....	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words.	Simple Words.	Capitals and words neatly and legibly.	<i>Neatly and legibly.</i>
ARITHMETIC..	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M. Arithmetic Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic.	<i>Principles Arabic and Roman Notation, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Simple Proportion with reasons of Rules, Mental Arithmetic.</i>
GRAMMAR		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader.	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts.	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences.</i>
COMPOSITION.		Simple Sentences, orally and in writing; Short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; short descriptions of simple objects.	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.</i>
GEOGRAPHY..	Cardinal points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations.	Definitions. Map of world generally. Maps of America and Ontario.	Map of Canada generally.	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia and Africa Maps of Canada and Ontario</i>
LINEAR DRAWING.	On Slates.	On Slates.	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps, common objects on paper.</i>

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th May, 1876.



1000—April, 1876—p. f.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Entrance Examination, June 27th and 28th, 1876.

REGULATIONS AND TIME TABLE.

EXTRACTS from the Law and Regulations for the Admission of Pupils, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council :—

REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The Candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector, or person appointed by him, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department, or appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members [1] to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme ; [2] to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

ANSWER PAPERS.—The candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet *their names with the date and school*. After the papers are once handed in, the examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or [in the case of an examiner] until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room ; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

MEETING OF INSPECTORS.—The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the ensuing half-year.

THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector, to be forwarded to the Education Office at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish, in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

[TURN OVER.]

TIME TABLE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1876.

9 A.M. to 12 M..... Arithmetic..... Paper No. 1.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Grammar “ No. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

9 A.M. to 10½ A.M. Geography Paper No. 3.

10¾ A.M. to 12 M..... Spelling and Dictation “ No. 4. 5.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M..... Composition “ No. 6.

Reading and Writing are to be taken on Tuesday.

The above time table and the following rules are to be observed, and the questions provided by the Department are required by law to be used in all cases.

N.B. (1.) Not *more* than two days can be allowed in any examination ; but when the local Examiners deem it practicable, the examination may be completed in *less* than two days.

(2.) In valuing the answers in Geography, Grammar and Composition, one mark is to be deducted for every mistake in Spelling.

(3.) The maximum of marks for each subject, which must on no account be altered, is given in the following table :—

Reading	30	Arithmetic.....	100
Writing	20	Geography .	72
Dictation	22	Composition	72
Spelling	28		—
Grammar	100		
		Total	444

Minimum for pass—222 being fifty per cent of total—one-third in each subject also required.

[TURN OVER.]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 27th and 28th, 1876.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him),
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CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC.

N. B.—FULL WORK REQUIRED.

1. Bought $19\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Irish linen at $5/4$, $16\frac{3}{4}$ yds. calico at $1/8$, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ yds. silk at $8/4$; find the amount of the bill in dollars and cents.
2. Add together $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of £2 5s., $\frac{2}{7}$ of 3 guineas, and $\frac{2}{7}$ of £1 18s. 6d., and reduce the result to the decimal of £25.
3. If a pipe discharge 2 hhd. 23 gal. 2qt. 1pt. of water in one hour, in how many hours will it discharge 11 hhd. 25 gal. $1\frac{3}{5}$ pt., the water flowing with the same velocity?
4. Add together, $\frac{16}{\frac{7}{15} \text{ of } 2\frac{8}{11} \times \frac{11}{35}}$, $\frac{\frac{13}{27}}{1\frac{2}{9} \text{ of } 3\frac{9}{10}} \times \frac{1}{\frac{5}{11}}$, and divide the result by $\frac{3\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 7\frac{1}{2}}{63} - \frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ $\div \frac{\frac{4}{17} \times \frac{3}{14}}{\frac{1}{8}}$.
5. A man's annual income is \$2400; find how much he may spend per day so that after paying a tax of 2 cents $7\frac{1}{2}$ mills on every dollar of income he may save \$582 a year (365 days).
6. A room is 36 feet long and 24 feet wide; find the difference in the expense of carpeting it with carpet a yard wide at \$1.40 a yard, and with carpet 27 inches wide at \$1.15 a yard.
7. If 162 gallons of water will fill a cistern 4 ft. 4 inches long, 2 ft. 8 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 inches deep, how many cubic inches are contained in a pint?
8. Three men can mow a field in 6 days; they mow together for two days and then one of them ceases work, and the other two finish the field in 7 days; find how long the man who ceased work at the end of the second day would have taken to mow the whole field by himself.
9. A man sold two city lots for \$600 each; on the one he gained $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price it cost him, and on the other he lost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price it cost him; find his entire loss on the sale of the two lots.
10. A drover bought a number of cattle for \$4375, and sold a certain number of them for \$43 a head for the total sum of \$3655, gaining \$680, for how much per head must he sell the remainder so as to gain \$400 more.

Note.—Ten marks for each question.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 27th and 28th, 1876.

Examiners, { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him),
Presiding Examiner.
 { CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
 { CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
 { HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 20 | 1. Give the masculine or feminine form, as the case may be, of hero, sultana, countess, executor ; the plural of money, lily, folio, gas, brother, pea, cargo ; the comparative and superlative degrees of far, ill, funny ; the past tense and past participle of lead, sit, loose, pay, stay, shoe. |
| 45 | 2. Parse: " On returning home last Friday night, we found no small excitement in Uncle Charles's household, owing to our long continued absence." |
| 10 | 3. Analyse :
<div style="margin-left: 100px;"> " Saint Augustine ! well hast thou said
 That of our vices we can frame
 A ladder, if we will but tread
 Beneath our feet each deed of shame." </div> |
| 15 | 4. Correct the mistakes of the following sentences, giving your reasons :
<div style="margin-left: 40px;"> (a) The river has raised six inches this morning.
 (b) I expect we will have quite a few out to-night.
 (c) Of the two Henries, this is the youngest.
 (d) Don't he know that I would like to have went with him ?
 (e) I went and lay down to rest. </div> |
| 6 | 5. What is meant in Grammar by " qualify," " proposition," " gender " ? |
| 4 | 6. Into what classes are pronouns divided ? Give an example of each. |

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No. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Name the principal rivers of Europe that flow into the Baltic, the North, and the Mediterranean seas, respectively: and say what countries or districts are drained by them. |
| 10 | 2. Name the mountain-chains of Europe, and give their position; also, the countries of Asia, with their relative position, and the capital of each. |
| 15 | 3. Draw a map of the counties of Ontario bordering on Lake Huron; and mark on it the chief towns and rivers. |
| 15 | 4. Where and what are the Crimea, the Skaw, Jersey, Valetta, the Hebrides, Morocco, the Ebro, the Hague, the Levant, Socotra, Hainan, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Corfu, Jutland? |
| 12 | 5. State accurately the position of the following:—Anglesea, Berne, Limerick, Cairo, Madras, Odessa, Antwerp, St. Hyacinthe, Pembina, Minas Basin, Pictou, Servia. |
| 10 | 6. Describe the course of the Saskatchewan, the Rhine, and the Richelieu, and mention the principal cities or towns on the last two. |

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No. 4.

SPELLING.

Values.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8 | 1. State the rules for the use of capital letters. |
| 8 | 2. In the following passage, point out
(i.) The diphthongs.
(ii.) The silent letters.

"Southward with fleet of ice
Sailed the corsair, Death;
Wild and fast blew the blast,
And the east wind was his breath."— <i>Longfellow</i> . |
| 4 | 3. Distinguish 'lie' from 'lay,' 'doe' from 'dough,' 'sighs' from 'size,' 'soar' from 'sower.' |
| 4 | 4. Each of the following combinations of letters represents two words. State in each case what the meaning is when the diphthong is pronounced like <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i> , and when it is pronounced like <i>o</i> in <i>no</i> .
Bow.
Lower.
Row.
Sow. |
| 4 | 5. Accent :—Ally, arithmetic, character, horizon, lunatic, bitumen, harass, sedentary. |

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No. 5.

DICTATION.

N.B.—This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.

- (a.) Did you ever see any one pare an apple or a pear with a pair of scissors?
- (b.) Cover the jar with a piece of frieze lest its contents freeze before morning. I crossed the lea on the lee side of the wood.
- (c.) Feeling hungry, I inquired what sort of fare I might expect. Such a thing as a bed was not to be seen, but many large untanned bear and buffalo hides lay piled in a corner. I drew a fine time-piece from my breast and told the woman that it was late, and that I was fatigued. She had espied the watch, the richness of which seemed to operate upon her feelings with electric quickness. She told me that there was plenty of venison and jerked buffalo meat, and that on removing the ashes I should find a cake. I helped my dog to a good supper of venison, and was not long in satisfying the demands of my own appetite. The Indian's look was forbidding; he drew his butcher-knife from its greasy scabbard, and examined its edge as I would do that of a razor.

N.B.—22 marks allowed for this paper; two marks to be deducted for every mistake.

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No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

values.

18

1. Transpose—

“ Suddenly upon the greensward
All alone stood Hiawatha,
Panting with his wild exertion,
Palpitating with the struggle ;
And before him, breathless, lifeless,
Lay the youth with hair dishevelled,
Plumage torn, and garments tattered,—
Dead he lay there in the sunset.”—*Longfellow*.

20

2. Change the construction of the following sentences :—

“ Each of the layers or seams of coal indicates a distinct period of vegetable life.”

“ We cannot read well unless we practise reading.”

“ I shall come that I may see you.”

“ A horrible sight soon disclosed itself.”

10

3. Form a sentence containing two dependent propositions, using the word *school* for the subject of the principal verb.

24

4. Write a letter to a friend giving him an account of what you have been doing during the last six months.



1000-- October, 1876 p.f.

Education Department for Ontario.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW, THE GENERAL REGULATIONS
AND THE PROGRAMME.

1.—Extracts from the Consolidated School Act.

64. The county, city, or town Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Public and High School or Collegiate Institute Boards, and the Head Master of the High School or Collegiate Institute shall constitute a Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School or Collegiate Institute, as follows:—

(1.) The papers of questions prepared for the uniform examination of pupils for admission to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, by the Central Committee appointed by the Education Department (with the value assigned to each question, and with directions from the Department, or instructions, as to any further examinations which such Department may desire to be made *viva voce*), are to be transmitted by the Department to the Inspector of Public Schools of the city (in case of a city), or of the county (in case of a county), or of a town in the territorial limits of the county.

(2.) The local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally any pupil who shall have duly passed the required examination under the regulations prescribed by this Act, and the directions given by the Minister.

(3.) The Inspector shall prepare a return (in a form to be provided for that purpose) with respect to every examination: and he shall forward the return, together with the answers of the pupils, to the Education Department within ten days after the examination, in order that the same may be considered and reported upon to the Department by the Central Committee: and the Committee shall report thereon, and confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or may require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any subject of the prescribed programme of examination.

(4.) Where in any county or union of counties, there is a Collegiate Institute as well as a High School, or where there are in any county or union of counties, more High Schools than one, or where from illness or other unavoidable cause the Public School Inspector is not able to attend in person, he may appoint another duly qualified person to act as Presiding Examiner in his place at the examination of candidates for admission to any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(5.) The person so appointed shall be bound by the same regulations as if he were the presiding Inspector, and shall be entitled to the like remuneration for his attendance; and at the close of the examination he shall (if a member of the local Board of Examiners) lay before the Board, or (if he be not such member) he shall forthwith deliver, or transmit to the Inspector, to be laid before the Board, the Examination Papers and answers of the candidates.

(6.) The County Inspector, for the services performed by him in a county or village under this section shall be paid by the Council of the County the same remuneration for his time, travelling and other expenses, as a member of the County Council receives, and such additional allowance as may be determined by such Council.

(7.) The city or town Inspector shall be paid by the Public School Board of such city or town a sum at the rate of *five dollars* per day while engaged in the examination.

(8.) The County Council, or city or town Board, aforesaid (as the case may be), shall respectively provide for the payment of the Inspector, and also of the contingent expenses of the examination, as certified by the Board of Examiners.

(9.) The Inspectors of High Schools shall see that the regulations and programme of examination provided by the Education Department, are duly observed in the admission of pupils to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

65. Pupils residing in any part of the county or union of counties shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the county or union of counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the town, incorporated village, or school division, within which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated.

(a) This section shall not apply to High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in cities or in towns separated from the county or union of counties, unless the County Council shall provide the required equivalent to the legislative grant.

2.—Regulations for the Admission of Pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

1. THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION for admission to the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes shall be the same as those prescribed for the *first four classes* of the Public Schools, but the following subjects of the fourth class shall be omitted, viz: Christian Morals, Animal Kingdom, and Elements of Chemistry and Botany.

2. UNIFORM STANDARD OF ADMISSION.—The Standard of Admission to all the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, shall, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the Province.

3. ANSWERS TO REACH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 50 PER CENT.—In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least fifty per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of examination questions.* The Local Examiners shall give marks for the answers to every question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

4. VIVA VOCE AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN READING, ETC.—The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted on paper; but the Board of Examiners may subject the candidates to additional *viva voce* examination, in such subjects as they may think proper, of the result of which a record and report shall be made.

5. PARENTS MAY DECIDE AS TO WHETHER PUPILS SHALL GO TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not, before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School.

6. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The Local Inspector shall be responsible to the Department for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for admission, submit the answers of candidates to the Local Board for examination and report. No certificate of admission shall be awarded to a candidate until the High School Inspectors report to the Education Department, that, in their opinion, the candidate has shown a competent knowledge of the subjects in which he was examined, as provided for in these regulations.

7. REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.—The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual in distributing the papers and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examination, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

8. NO INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES.—Each Examiner, by his consenting to act, binds himself in honour, to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

9. THE TIME and duration of each Examination, as well as the time allotted for each paper, shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

10. THE RETURNS of the Local Inspector to be forwarded to the Education Office at the close of the examination, shall contain a record of the marks obtained by each candidate for each question.

11. PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—The Local Examiners shall be requested to publish in one local newspaper, the names of admitted candidates finally approved by the Inspectors, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared.

* Any candidate who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in any subject will not be considered by the High School Inspectors to have shown that "competent knowledge" of the subject which the law requires, notwithstanding his having gained fifty per cent. of the *total*. In order to prevent any misunderstanding of the intention of the Regulations, Local Examiners are hereby reminded that the object of the Examinations is to prevent unqualified pupils from entering the High Schools and that in fixing a minimum of *fifty per cent. of the total marks* assigned, it is not expected that the Local Boards will divest themselves of their judgment or of the power to exclude candidates who make a total failure in the fundamental subjects of primary education.

12. PLACE OF EACH EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the Examiners.

13. PROCEEDINGS AT EACH EXAMINATION.—The Local Inspector, or one of his colleagues, as appointed, shall preside at the opening of the examination, and at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, the presiding Examiner shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received from the Department and appointed for that examination. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. The Local Board shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of its members (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme: (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

14. WHAT CANDIDATES SHALL DO.—The Candidates in preparing their answers will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their NAMES, SCHOOL AND DATE. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe keeping of the same, until he has sent them to the Education Department, or (in case of an examiner) until he has handed them to the Local Inspector.

15. IRREGULAR CONDUCT TO BE PUNISHED.—In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room, any books, notes, or any thing from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

16. TWO EXAMINERS TO ACT.—In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

17. PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the Local Board, shall be entitled, on the report of the High School Inspectors, to receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, so soon as the High School Inspectors shall have reported thereon, in accordance with regulation 10; but, in the meantime, the Local Board of Examiners shall have authority to admit provisionally thereto any pupil who shall have passed satisfactorily to them, the required examination in the questions, and under the regulations and directions aforesaid.

18. ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO BE APPROVED.—The attendance of candidates at a High School or Collegiate Institute, will not be credited in making the apportionment to such School or Institute, unless their admission be favourably reported upon by the High School Inspectors as being agreeable to the Regulations; and no pupil shall be continued in any High School or Collegiate Institute who shall not have been reported as having passed the approved preliminary examination for admission, as notified by the Minister.

20. Pupils entering the High Schools must take the prescribed course of studies.

21. Pupils shall be arranged in classes corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class, and each pupil shall be advanced from one division or class to another, with reference to attainments, without regard to time, according to the judgment of the Head Master (subject to the regulations for the Intermediate Examination); and if any difference takes place between the parent or guardian of a pupil and the Head Master, in regard to the advancement of such pupil, the Inspector of the High School shall decide.

22. No departure from the prescribed programme is allowable. Where *options* are authorized, the permission must not be given to any pupil without the recommendation of the Head Master and the sanction of the Board of Trustees.

23. Pupils who have been admitted to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes must be taught those subjects of the first four classes of the Public School Programme with which they are not acquainted.

24. The High School Inspectors will meet respecting the admission of the candidates on the receipt of the local reports at the Education Department, and pupils not then approved will not be reckoned in the apportionment of the grant for the ensuing half-year.

3.—Extracts from the Programme of Course of Study for Public Schools.

(To Fourth Class.)

N.B.—The Italics show the Subjects of Examination for entrance to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
READING.	First and Second Reading Books.	Third Reading Book, to p. 164.	Third Reading Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244.</i>
SPELLING.	First and Second Reading Books,	Third Reading Book, to p. 164, additional, and Spelling Book.	Third Reading Book, additional and Spelling Book.	<i>Fourth Reading Book, to p. 244, additional and Spelling Book.</i>
WRITING.	Letters of Alphabet and Simple Words	Simple Words.	Capitals and Words neatly and legibly.	<i>Neatly and Legibly.</i>
ARITHMETIC..	Arabic Notation to 1,000; Addition and Subtraction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic Notation to 1,000,000, and Roman Notation to M.; Arithmetic Tables; Simple Rules; Reduction; Simple Questions in Mental Arithmetic.	Arabic and Roman Notation to four periods; Compound Rules, Least Common Multiple and Greatest Common Measure; and Vulgar Fractions to Reduction inclusive; Mental Arithmetic.	<i>Principles Arabic and Roman Notation; Vulgar Fractions; Decimal Fractions; Simple Proportion with reasons of Rules; Mental Arithmetic.</i>
GRAMMAR		Pointing out the Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, and Prepositions, on any page of Second Reader.	Parts of Speech, Gender, Person, and Number of Nouns; Comparison of Adjectives; Separating Simple Sentences into their two essential parts.	<i>Principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions; Analysis of Simple Sentences; Parsing Simple Sentences.</i>
COMPOSITION.		Simple Sentences, orally and in writing; short descriptions of simple objects.	Simple Sentences of any kind, orally or in writing; short descriptions of simple objects.	<i>Simple and Complex Sentences, orally or in writing; Grammatical Changes of Construction; Short Narrative or Description; Familiar Letters.</i>
GEOGRAPHY..	Cardinal Points of Compass. Map definitions and map notations.	Definitions; Map of World generally; Maps of America and Ontario.	Map of Canada generally.	<i>Maps of Europe, Asia & Africa; Maps of Canada and Ontario.</i>
LINEAR DRAWING.	On Slates.	On Slates.	On Slates and Blackboard.	<i>Outline of Maps; common objects on paper.</i>

4.—TIME TABLE OF THE EXAMINATION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1876.

9 A.M. to 12 M. Arithmetic... .. Paper No. 1.
 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Grammar. " No. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH.

9 A.M. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. Geography..... Paper No. 3.
 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.M. to 12 M. Spelling and Dictation " No. 4, 5.
 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Composition " No. 6.

Reading and Writing are to be taken on Tuesday.

The above Time Table and the following Rules are to be observed, and the questions provided by the Department are required by law to be used in all cases.

N.B.—(1.) Not *more* than two days can be allowed in any examination; but when the local Examiners deem it practicable, the examination may be completed in *less* than two days.

(2.) In valuing the answers in Geography, Grammar and Composition, one mark is to be deducted for every mistake in Spelling.

(3.) The maximum of marks for each subject, which must on no account be altered, is given in the following table :—

Reading	30	Arithmetic	100
Writing	20	Geography	72
Dictation	22	Composition	72
Spelling	28		
Grammar	100		
		Total	444

Minimum for pass, 222, being fifty per cent. of total—one-third in each subject also required.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 19th October, 1876.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

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No. 1.

ARITHMETIC.

N. B.—FULL WORK REQUIRED.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. How many square inches are there in 3 ac. 2 ro. 27 pr 27 sq. yds. 7 sq. ft. 23 sq. in. ; and how many tons, cwt., &c., in 37,496 pounds and 4,763 ounces ? |
| 10 | 2. A person owns $\frac{3}{8}$ of a ship, and sells $\frac{2}{3}$ of his share for £1,260. What is the value of the ship ? |
| 10 | 3. The difference between the product of two numbers and 2431, is three hundred millions, three hundred and three thousand and three. One of the numbers is twenty thousand three hundred and six. Find the other. |
| 10 | 4. Show which is the least and which the greatest of the following fractions :
$\frac{1}{9}$ of $9\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{82}{90}$ of 9, and $\frac{90}{82}$ of 8.2. |
| 10 | 5. If telegraph posts are placed 80 yards apart, and a train passes one every 4 seconds ; how many miles an hour is it running ? |
| 10 | 6. A regiment marching $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour takes 110 steps in a minute. What is the length of the step ? |
| 10 | 7. How many yards of carpet 15 inches wide will cover the floor of a room $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 19 ft. |
| 10 | 8. Simplify $83 - 1\frac{7}{9}$ of $2\frac{5}{20}$ of $1\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{14} - 7$. |
| 10 | 9. Find the sum of $6 \cdot 2\dot{7}$, $18 \cdot \dot{6}5\dot{1}$, and $12 \cdot 3\dot{4}5$, and the difference between $\cdot 3402\dot{7}$ and $\cdot 2\dot{7}$. |
| 10 | 10. If a room be 12 ft. square, what must its height be in order that the area of the walls may amount to 60 sq. yds. ? |

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No. 2.

GRAMMAR.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 40 | 1. Parse :
The sun being now nearly twenty degrees above the horizon, our mountain shepherds thought themselves justified in leaving their flocks to graze a little while untended. |
| 10 | 2. Analyze :
"Having received the usual permission from the surgeon—there being no sickness on board—we cast anchor in the roads opposite St. James's Valley, within a quarter of a mile from the island." |
| 27 | 3. Write the plural nominative of sheep, species, bean, cherub, solo, Mr. ; the possessive singular and plural of chimney, sky, lass ; the comparative and superlative degrees of many, tedious, holy ; and the past tense, present participle, and past participle of rear, beseech, singe, dun, die, ply. |
| 12 | 4. Correct any mistakes in the following sentences, giving your reasons :
1. I seen him a good ways up the street.
2. Me and you was both at school together.
3. That there figure didn't ought to have been substracted.
4. That is a secret between him and me. |
| 5 | 5. Classify adjectives, and give an example of each class. |
| 6 | 6. Give the rule for the use of the relative pronoun <i>that</i> . |

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 Presiding Examiner.
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No. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 11 | 1. Explain the terms—Aborigines, Axis, Crater, Estuary, Harbour, Reef, Sound, Steppe, Strait, Volcano, and Watershed. |
| 15 | 2. Name the principal rivers that empty their waters into the North Sea ; tell where they rise, the direction in which they flow, where they reach the sea, and what important cities or towns are situated on their banks. |
| 4 | 3. Name in order the counties of Ontario that border on the Ottawa, and give their county towns. |
| 4 | 4. What other European powers besides Great Britain have a foothold in India, and what places does each possess. |
| 3 | 5. What important rivers flow into Asiatic seas that have no outlet ? |
| 3 | 6. Name the principal African rivers that flow into the ocean to the south of the equator. |
| 12 | 7. Where and what are the Victoria Nyanza, Borneo, Nippon, Ispahan, Duluth, the Nepigon, Yucatan, Cayenne, the Wash, Ben Nevis, Vesuvius, and Roumelia ? |
| 15 | 8. Sketch a rough map exhibiting the leading physical features of the continent of Europe. |
| 5 | 9. Tell what you know about the physical geography of British Columbia. |

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No. 4.

SPELLING.

Values.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6 | 1. Point out, in this verse,
<i>a</i> —the diphthongs.
<i>b</i> —the silent letters :
“Come back ! come back !” he cried in grief,
“Across this stormy water,
And I’ll forgive your Highland chief,
My daughter ! oh, my daughter !” |
| 6 | 2. Distinguish <i>rise</i> from <i>raise</i> ; <i>sit</i> from <i>set</i> ; <i>place</i> from <i>plaice</i> ; <i>lair</i> from <i>layer</i> ; <i>course</i> from <i>coarse</i> ; <i>glacier</i> from <i>glazier</i> . |
| 4 | 3. Each of the following words has different meanings, according as the accent is placed on the first or the second syllable. Distinguish these meanings :
“Survey,” “gallant,” “desert,” “minute.” |
| 5 | 4. Form verbs corresponding to the following nouns or adjectives :
Choice, smooth, breath, loss, glass. |
| 7 | 5. Make a list of the principal stops and other marks used in writing and printing, and give their names. |

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No. 5.

D I C T A T I O N.

N.B.—This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.

(a.) The scholars anticipated that sentences would be selected from the grammar; but the teacher preferred the usual course, and offered to decide the question by the pupil's own votes.

(b.) The Britons refused to cede their territory to their enemies, though the seeds of a long struggle should be sown through their obstinacy.

(c.) "But the cargoes afford the best evidence of the wealth and immensity of our commerce. Specimens of all the produce of all the world are discharged upon these long quays, and stowed away in those high, many-storied warehouses. There are iron-bound chests of gold from the diggings of Australia, or silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru. These bundles of raw silk, these bales of cotton, these piles of dye-woods, are the gifts of the two Indies to the weavers of England."

N.B.—22 marks allowed for this paper; two marks to be deducted for every mistake.

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No. 6.

COMPOSITION.

values:

- | | |
|----|--|
| 14 | 1. Combine the following simple sentences into one complex sentence :
During the day the lion slumbers in his retreat.
Night sets in.
The lion then rouses himself from his lair.
The lion then begins to prowl. |
| 16 | 2. Change the construction of the following sentences :
The boots made by that shoemaker are sure to fit.
He works hard in order that he may make money.
When the sun rose he left us.
Nast's caricature caused the arrest of Tweed. |
| 18 | 3. Render in prose :
<div style="margin-left: 100px;">“ Fervid on the glittering flood,
 Now the noontide radiance glows ;
 Drooping o'er its infant bud,
 Not a dewdrop decks the rose.

“ By the brook the shepherd dines ;
 From the fierce meridian heat,
 Sheltered by the branching pines,
 Pendent o'er his grassy seat.”
<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">—J. W. Cunningham.</div></div> |
| 24 | 4. Write a letter to a friend in Europe, informing him what kinds of grains, fruits, etc., Canadian farmers cultivate. |

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No. 1.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. State the principle of the Parallelogram of Forces. Explain the meaning of the terms employed in your statements. Shew that if four forces acting on a point be represented by the sides of a rectangle taken in order, they will be in equilibrium.
2. Apply the Triangle of Forces to find the least horizontal force necessary to draw a wheel four feet in diameter and weighing 10 cwt. over an obstacle the height of which is six inches, situated on the horizontal plane on which the wheel rests.
3. Define the moment of a force with respect to a given point.
A uniform beam A B, whose weight is 100 lbs. and length 50 feet, rests with one end (A) on a horizontal plane A C, and the other end against a vertical wall C B. If a string C A, equal in length to C B, prevents the beam from sliding, find the tension of the string.
4. In the system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string, a platform is suspended from the lowest block; what force must a man who weighs 180 pounds, standing on the platform, exert to sustain himself when there are three movable pulleys.
5. State the principle of *virtual velocities*, and apply it to find the relation between the power and the weight in the inclined plane.
6. A vessel is closed at the top; through the lid goes a pipe which reaches to the height of 50 feet; the lid has an area of 49 square inches, and the pipe a cross section of 1 square inch: suppose the vessel and pipe to be full of water, what is the force tending to open the lid?
7. Define clearly what is meant by specific gravity. Is there any difference in specific gravity between 4 lbs. of iron and 2 lbs. of the same metal?
A body whose specific gravity is 3.5 weighs 4 lbs. in water, what is its real weight?
8. Sketch the common pump, describing its action and stating the limitation to which this is subject.
If the diameter of the piston is 6 inches, and the height of the spout above the well 25 feet, what force must act along the piston-rod to work the pump?
9. Describe the common barometer and point out the principle on which its action is based.
If the radii of the cistern and tube be 3 and 1, determine the true variation corresponding to an apparent rise or fall of one inch.

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No. 2.

CHEMISTRY.

1. How would you prepare Hydrogen? State fully by what means you would show its most important properties.
2. Describe fully the modes of decomposing water, which you have seen. You are asked to say whether a given specimen of water is hard or soft, how will you determine the fact? If the water is hard, describe (with reasons) all the means by which you can make it soft.
3. State all the forms in which Carbon is found in nature. By what experiments would you show its important properties. You are given a black substance like coal, and asked to say whether it is carbon or not; how will you determine this?
4. How would you obtain Carbonic Acid from chalk—represent the reaction by an equation. A current of atmospheric air passes up through a bright coal fire, state all the changes which it undergoes till it enters the atmosphere again.
5. How is Chlorine prepared? State the experiments by which you would show its properties. On what does its bleaching power depend? You are given a piece of calico, and requested to bleach it—state fully how you would proceed.
6. When an ordinary friction match is lighted, what gases are given off? Describe the properties of any of them.
7. State what substances are represented by the following formulas, and mention any experiments in which you have seen any of them occur:

Mn O_2 , $\text{Fe}_3 \text{O}_4$, $\text{P}_2 \text{O}_5$, Zn SO_4 , $\text{NH}_4 \text{Cl}$, CaCO_3 .

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No. 3.

L A T I N .

A. CÆSAR.

- I.—1. What was Cæsar's full name, and what did each part of that name denote?
2. Write a short account of Cæsar, and mention his most famous Roman contemporaries.
3. Translate :

Concilium dimittit, Iiscum retinet ; quærit ex solo ea quæ in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberius atque audacius. Eadem secreto ab aliis quærit ; reperit esse vera. Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum rerum novarum ; complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod illo licente contra licere audeat nemo.

- Parse solo, redempta, and licente.*
- Conjugate *reperit* and *audeat* ; and give the other degrees of comparison of *liberius, audacius, parvo.*
- Explain the derivation of *secreto, vectigalia, and nemo.*
- Decline *eadem, aliis, nemo.*
- Sketch a rough map of Gaul, showing its divisions as given by Cæsar, and its chief tribes.

II.—Translate :

Id ne accideret, magnopere sibi præcavendum Cæsar existimabat ; namque omnium rerum quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas ; idque natura loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quod flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit ; reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum sexcentorum, qua flumen intermittit, mons continet magna altitudine, ita ut radices ejus montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. Hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit.

- "Oppidum"—"flumen"—Give the modern names.
- Mark the quantity of the penult. in 'accideret,' 'circino,' 'radices,' 'utraque,' 'circumdatus.'
- Explain the construction of *sibi, usui, and pedum.*
- "Id ne accideret."—Explain what is meant.

III.—Translate into Latin : (1) The Germans could not be restrained, the day before, from hurling darts upon our (men).

- Ariovistus demanded that Cæsar should not bring any foot-soldier to the conference ; "he was afraid" (he said) "that he should be entrapped by him, by an ambuscade."
- They returned on the 20th of March.
- P. Considius was regarded as the most skilful in military matters.
- Cæsar sends forward cavalry to see in what direction the enemy are marching.

[Over.]

B. VIRGIL.

I.—1. (a) What is the subject of the *Æneid*? (b) To what class of poems does it belong? (c) Mention any ancient or modern poems of this class. (d) When did Virgil live, and who were his chief patrons and friends?

II.—“ Et si fata deûm, si mens non læva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras.”

- (a) Translate these lines, and mention anything peculiar in their construction.
- (b) What is the proper meaning of *læva*? What is its meaning here? and how did it come to have that meaning?

III.—Translate :

- (a) Nec requievit enim, donec, Calchante ministro, --
Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolve?
Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite pœnas,
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ.
- (b) Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
Læserit, et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
- (1) Parse *requievit, velit, mercentur, expendisse*.
- (2) Læserit—Why in the subjunctive mood?
- (3) Decline *pectora, robur*.

IV.—Explain the meaning of the following :

- (1) “Dives opum;” (2) “sumere pœnas;” (3) “Larissæus Achilles.”

V.—Scan these verses :

- (a) Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
- (b) Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello.
- (c) Ædificant sectaque intexunt abiete costas.

Mark all the quantities in the last verse, and give the rule for such of them as are not determined by position.

VI.—(1) Make a list of Latin words which have a different meaning in the singular and plural.

- (2) Write down the compounds of *claudio*, *habeo*, and *rego*, with *cum*, *de*, and *ex*.

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No. 4.

F R E N C H .

I. VOLTAIRE, CHARLES XII, LIV. I.

1. Translate :

- (a) Le jeune sélictar l'éleva à ce poste glissante, en attendant qu'il *pût* se placer lui-même, et Jussuf, sa créature, n'eut d'autre emploi que d'apposer les sceaux de l'empire aux volontés du favori. La politique de la cour ottomane *parut* toute changée dès les premiers jours de ce vizirat.
- (b) Son extrême générosité et le peu de cas qu'il *faisait* de l'argent l'empêchaient de *sentir* qu'il y avait d'avillissement dans cette proposition ; il ne la faisait que pour s'attirer un refus ; et pour avoir un nouveau prétexte de ne point partir ; mais c'était être réduit à d'étranges extrémités que d'avoir besoin de pareils artifices.
- (c) Les chapelains du roi se *mirent* aussi à genoux devant lui, le conjurant de ne pas exposer à un massacre certain les malheureux restes de Pultava, et surtout sa personne sacrée ; l'assurant de plus que cette résistance était injuste, qu'il violait les droits de l'hospitalité en s'opiniâtrant à résister par force chez des étrangers qui l'avaient si long temps et si généreusement secouru.

- 2. Parse all the verbs in italics in the above extracts, giving the principal parts of each.
- 3. Explain the meaning of 'les échelles du levant,' 'les queues de cheval arborées,' 'la porte qui donnait dans son appartement à coucher.'
- 4. Render into French : "less than six months ;" "much more than I ;" "there did not escape him a word of impatience."
- 5. What is the difference between *en* and *dans*, *devant* and *avant*, *pas* and *point* ? When may *pas* and *point* be suppressed as parts of the negative ?
- 6. (a) *Toute changée.*—Give rules for the adverbial use of *tout*, with examples.
(b) *Conjurant.* Does the present participle ever agree with its noun ?
- 7. *Les malheureux restes de Pultava.* Give a full explanation of the event here referred to.
- 8. *Sa personne sacrée.*—Why called *sacrée* ? Give illustrations of this expression. When is *personne* masculine ?
- 9. Say briefly what you know of the author of this work.

[Over.]

II. GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Write down the plural of *chef d'œuvre*, *bijou*, *trou*, *aïeul*, *œil*, *solo*, and *contre-danse*; also the feminine of *dieu*, *empereur*, *roi*, *chanteur*, *oncle*, *roux*, *vicux*, *protecteur*.
2. What adverbs are formed from the adjectives *nouveau*, *fou*, *lent*, *constant*?
3. When do *cent* and *vingt* take the mark of the plural? Give examples.
4. Write the present and past participles; also the third person singular and the first person plural présent subjunctive of *aller*, *venir*, *couvrir*, *vaincre*, *mourir*, *mouvoir*, *vouloir*, and *savoir*.
5. Write the imperative of *se taire*, *s'en aller*, and *dire*.
6. Explain the rule for the concord of the past participle when preceded by *avoir* and *être*. Give examples.
7. Express in French (a) I doubt not that he will come. (b) It would be just for you to do it. (c) He is the most learned man I know. (d) Go for some one who can help us. (e) Think of me. (f) What do you think of him?

III. ELEMENTARY READER.

1. Translate :

La cigale, ayant chanté
Tout l'été,
Se trouva fort depourvu
Quand la bise fut venue ;
Pas un seul petit morceau
De mouche ou de vermisseau.
Elle alla crier famine
Chez la fourmi sa voisine
La priant de lui prêter
Quelque grain pour subsister
Jusqu'à la saison nouvelle.
Il vous paierai, lui dit-elle,
Avant l'août, foi d'animal,
Intérêt et principal.
La fourmi n'est pas prêteuse ;
C'est là son moindre défaut.

2. Translate into French :

- (a) When the merchant heard that, he took a large plank, and tied his wife and his two children to it.
- (b) You have dropped your handkerchief, Miss : allow me to pick it up for you.
- (c) My soup is too cold ; bring me some warmer, if you please, James.

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No. 5.

GERMAN.

Translate into English :

Wer reitet so spät durch Nacht und Wind?
Es ist der Vater mit seinem Kind;
Er hat den Knaben wohl in dem Arm,
Er faßt ihn sicher, er hält ihn warm.

„Mein Sohn, was birgst du so bang dein Gesicht?“,
„Siehst, Vater, du den Erlkönig nicht?
Den Erlkönig mit Kron' und Schweif?“,
„Mein Sohn, es ist ein Nebelstreif.“

„Du liebes Kind, komm, geh' mit mir!
Gar schöne Spiele spiel' ich mit dir,
Manch' bunte Blumen sind an dem Strand,
Meine Mutter hat manch gülden Gewand.“—GÖTHE.

Heinrich war ein fünfzehnjähriger Jüngling voll guter Vorsätze, die er selten hielt, und voll Fehler, die er täglich bereuete; er hatte seinen Vater und seinen Lehrer innig lieb, aber seine Vergnügungen oft stärker; er wollte gern das Leben für beide aufopfern, aber nicht seinen Willen; und seine aufbrennende Seele entriß denen die er liebte nicht mehr Thränen als ihm selber. So irrte schmerzlich sein Leben zwischen Bereuen und Sündigen umher, und zuletzt nahm sein langer Wechsel zwischen guten Entschlüssen und verderblichen Fehlritten seinen Freunden und sogar ihm die Hoffnung der Besserung.—JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER.

1. Decline in both numbers with the definite article Vater, Kind, Knabe, Sohn, and Krone.
2. Decline in both numbers seine aufbrennende Seele, der lange Wechsel, schönes Spiel.
3. Give the present infinitive, the first person singular imperfect indicative, and the past participle of the verbs occurring in the extract from Göthe.

[Over.]

4. Conjugate the present indicative, the imperfect subjunctive, and the imperative of *nehmen*, *entreißen* and *aufopfern*.

5. *Was birgst du.* For what is *was* used here?

6. *So irrte schmerzlich sein Leben.* Why is the verb placed before its subject in this sentence.

7. Make a list of the terminations which indicate that the nouns which possess them are feminine.

Translate into German :

A

I have lost my book.

He who is contented is rich.

My father is called Henry.

What day of the month is it?

These trees are higher than ours.

I would be happier if I had books and friends.

[Note that the German words for the following exercise are given below in the order in which they are to be placed.]

B.

THE COW, THE GOAT, THE SHEEP, AND THE LION.

A cow, a goat, and a patient sheep went a-hunting in company with the lion. At last they caught a very large deer. Then the lion divided it, and said :—"The first part I take, because I am the Lion ; the second you must award to me on account of my valour ; the third must fall to my lot, because I am stronger than you ; and woe to him who will lay his hands on the fourth !"

Ein Kuh, ein Ziege und ein geduldig Schaf gehen in Gesellschaft mit der Löwe auf der Jagd. Er haben endlich ein sehr groß Hirsch fangen. Da theilen der Löwe und sprechen : Der erst Theil nehmen ich weil ich der Löwe seyn ; der zweite, müssen du ich wegen mein Tapferkeit zuerkennen ; der dritte müssen ich zufallen, weil ich stark seyn als du ; und wehe der der sich an der vierte vergreifen werden !"

C.

THE ASS AND THE WOLF.

An ass met a hungry wolf. "Have compassion on me," said the trembling ass ; I am a poor sick animal ; only see, what a thorn I have run into my foot !"

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No. 6.

ALGEBRA.

1. State the rules for the addition and subtraction of Algebraic quantities. Express in the simplest form

$$\begin{aligned}(b+c-a)x + (c+a-b)y + (a+b-c)z \\ (c+a-b)x + (a+b-c)y + (b+c-a)z \\ (a+b-c)x + (b+c-a)y + (c+a-b)z.\end{aligned}$$

2. State and prove the Index Laws. Assuming these to be general, interpret x^{-m} .
Find the products in the following cases :

(1) $(x^3 + 6x^2y + 12xy^2 + 8y^3)(x^3 - 6x^2y + 12xy^2 - 8y^3)$.

(2) $(a+b+c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)$.

3. Prove the rule of signs in Division.

Divide : [Apply Horner's method to (1)]

(1) $x^6 - 22x^4 + 60x^3 - 55x^2 + 12x + 4$ by $x^2 + 6x + 1$.

(2) $x^4 + 9 + 81x^{-4}$ by $x^2 - 3 + 9x^{-2}$ (3) $x^{n^2} - 1$ by $x^n - 1$.

4. Define the highest Common Measure of two or more quantities ; and prove the principle on which depends the rule for finding the H. C. M.

Find the H. C. M. of

$$3x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 4 \text{ and } 2x^4 - 7x^2 + 5.$$

[SEE OVER]

5. Simplify the following expressions :

$$(1) \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy}{x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz}.$$

$$(2) \frac{20x^4 + x^2 - 1}{25x^4 + 5x^3 - x - 1}.$$

6. Find the square roots of

$$(1) 4x^{4m} - \frac{4}{3}x^{5m} + \frac{1}{9}x^{6m}.$$

$$(2) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} + \frac{c^2}{a^2} - 2\frac{a}{c} - 2\frac{c}{b} + 2\frac{b}{a}.$$

7. Distinguish between an algebraic equation and an identity. Solve

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{1-2x} + \sqrt[3]{1+2x} = 3.$$

$$(2) \frac{x-ay}{b} = 1 = \frac{ax+y}{c}$$

$$(3) \frac{x-2}{x+2} + \frac{x+2}{x-2} = 2 \cdot \frac{x+3}{x-3}$$

8. A person bought a certain number of oxen for \$320. If he had been able to purchase four more for the same sum, each would have cost him \$4 less. Find the number of oxen. Explain the negative result.

9. (1) If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ show that $\frac{a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2}{c^2 + 2cd + 3d^2} = \frac{b(a-3b)}{d(c-3d)}$

(2) Find the remainder where $x^3 - nx^2 + nx - r$ is divided by $x - c$.

(3) Find the value of $x^6 - 200x^5 + 198x^4 + 200x^3 - 197x^2 - 397x$ when $x = 199$.

10. Three towns, A, B, C, are at the angles of a triangle. From A to C, through B the distance is 82 miles ; from B to A through C, is 97 miles ; and from C to B through A, is 89 miles. Find the direct distances through the towns.

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No. 7.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Explain the difference between Single and Double Entry ; and mention the chief advantages possessed by the latter.
2. In what different senses is the term " Stock " employed in Book-keeping ?
3. I have dealings with A and B. I pay B a promissory note of A's on account, and balance B's account with cash. Give my own and B's Journal entries of this transaction.
4. Explain the terms " Trial Balance," " Balance Sheet," " Profit and Loss Acct."
5. Write a form of " A Foreign Bill of Exchange," " An Acceptance," " An Account Current."
6. Bo't of Blundell, Spence & Co. goods amounting to \$4,500. Gave in payment, cash, \$1,500 ; J. Miller's note for \$1,000, due in 3 mo's, less discount \$20 ; my own note for \$1,000 ; the balance remains on account. Give my own, and Blundell, Spence & Co's Journal entries of this transaction.
7. I consign to J. H. & Co., Montreal, a cargo of flour, which is sold for \$18,000. The charges, commission, &c., amount to \$172. I receive in payment a sight draft on the Bank of Montreal, for \$10,000, and draw on J. H. & Co., at 30 days, for the balance. I discount this draft in the Bank of Commerce, and place the proceeds (the discount being \$66.66,) to my credit in that Bank. What are my Journal entries of this transaction ?
8. What Day-Book entries would be journalized as follows :

(a) Bills Payable, Dr. to Cash,.....	\$150
(b) Sundries, Dr. to J. Wilson,.....	\$3000
Merchandize, ...	\$2000
Cash, ...	\$1000
9. How are the following accounts respectively balanced : Interest, Cash, Merchandize, Stock, Expenses ?

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No. 8.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ETYMOLOGY.

“ The signet-ring young Lewis took,
With deep respect and altered look ;
And said :—‘ This ring our duties own ;
And pardon, if to worth unknown,
In semblance mean obscurely veiled, 5
Lady, in aught my folly failed.
Soon as the day flings wide his gates,
The King shall know what suitor waits.
Please you, meanwhile, in fitting bower
Repose you till his waking hour ; 10
Female attendance shall obey
Your hest, for service or array.
Permit I marshal you the way.’
But, ere she followed, with the grace
And open bounty of her race, 15
She bade her slender purse be shared
Among the soldiers of the guard.”

The Lady of the Lake, Canto VI.

1. Divide vv. 9—17 into propositions, and fully analyse them.
2. Parse ‘pardon,’ ‘to,’ and ‘unknown,’ l. 4 ; ‘soon,’ ‘as,’ and ‘wide,’ l. 7 ; ‘you,’ l. 10 ; ‘for,’ l. 12 ; ‘you,’ l. 13 ; ‘with,’ l. 14 ; ‘purse,’ l. 16.
3. Give the derivation of ‘signet,’ ‘respect,’ ‘alter,’ ‘duty,’ ‘semblance,’ ‘lady,’ ‘aught,’ ‘folly,’ ‘repose,’ ‘obey,’ ‘marshal,’ ‘grace,’ ‘bounty,’ ‘service.’
4. Explain the meaning of line 3, of ‘signet,’ and of ‘hest.’
5. The syllables *et, re, be, per, tend, ance*, occur in many English words. State the meaning and explain the origin of each.
6. Render the passage in prose.
7. Give an account of the different uses of ‘it.’
8. On what basis are verbs classified into strong and weak ? State which of the verbs in the passage at the head of this paper are strong.

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No. 9.

D I C T A T I O N .

“In the present edition of this work the Editor has endeavoured so to arrange the various sections of the science, as to exhibit to the inquiring reader the various movements and physical peculiarities of the different members of the solar system without embarrassing his mind with mathematical symbols, for though symbolical explanations may seem to the advanced student to be a necessary adjunct for the proper elucidation of the different problems, yet it not unfrequently happens that the reader, with less mathematical proficiency would altogether fail in the study of this science, were it not for the assistance afforded by popular and elementary works written in a language comprehended by all. To the student of the higher or mathematical branches of astronomy, this work, however, will also be found interesting and instructive, as he will find information of the most valuable kind in it, for much of which he may look in vain in works of higher pretensions.”—*Preface to Lardner and Dunkin's Handbook of Astronomy.*

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No. 10.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Simplify $\frac{4}{5}(3\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{4})\text{£} + \frac{1\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 1\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{10} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7}\frac{3}{2}} \times .95 \text{ of } 5\text{s.} + \frac{8 \cdot 4}{.012}d.$
2. A and B can do a piece of work in $3\frac{1}{4}$ days, A and C in $5\frac{1}{5}$ days, and B and C in $5\frac{4}{7}$ days. If \$15 be paid for the work, what wages does each man earn per day?
3. A person buys a lot of land at \$120 an acre, and by selling a portion in allotments he makes 90% on all he sells, so that after reserving 20 acres, he finds that he has realized on the remainder \$840 more than the entire lot cost him. How many acres did he buy?
4. A Toronto Merchant owes £900 in Liverpool, G. B. He determines to remit to Paris at 5 francs 50 centimes per \$1; thence to Hamburg at 185 francs per 90 marcs; thence to Amsterdam at $18\frac{1}{2}$ stivers per marc; thence to Liverpool at 220 stivers per £1 sterling: how much must he remit to discharge his debt in Liverpool, and how much does he gain over direct exchange at $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ premium?
5. A man invests \$19,450 in Bank of Montreal Stock at 194, and \$19,850 in Bank of Toronto Stock at 198, paying his broker, in each case, $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the amount of stock purchased. If the former pays a half-yearly dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}\%$, and the latter a half-yearly dividend of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$, find his total income for the half-year.
6. Coffee, costing 35 cents per pound, is mixed with Chicory worth 10 cents a pound, in the proportion of 5 pounds of coffee to 2 pounds of chicory, and the mixture is sold for 34 cents a pound: find the gain %.
7. A person invests the present worth (true discount) of \$30,192 (due six months hence, at 4% per annum) in Bank stock paying 6% yearly interest and selling at $92\frac{1}{2}$; his taxes amount to $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ of his gross income from the above investment: find his net annual income.
8. A and B invest capital in the proportion of 4 to 5 in business; at the end of 6 months A withdraws $\frac{2}{5}$ of his capital, and B $\frac{3}{5}$ of his. At the end of the year there is found to be a gain of \$4,050; how is this to be divided?
9. (1.) In multiplication, why are the successive partial products not placed directly over one another?
(2.) Can the multiplier be a concrete number? Explain clearly the meaning of the factors in $5\text{ft.} \times 3\text{ft.} = 15 \text{ sq. feet.}$
(3.) Is a fraction a number? Explain fully why $\frac{3}{4}$ has the same value as $\frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}}$.
10. Find within an inch the length of a side of a square field which contains two acres.

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No. 11.

COMPOSITION.

The candidates may select either of the following subjects :—

Newspapers.

Country and City Life.

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No. 12.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Sketch the life and give an account of the works of Thomas Gray.
2. Name the principal writers contemporary with Gray, and give a brief account of the life of any one of them.

3.

“Some village-Hampden, that, with dauntless breast
The little Tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.”

(i.) Write notes on the proper names in the stanza quoted.

(ii.) What is your opinion in regard to the charge brought against Cromwell in the last line? Support your answer with reasons.

(iii.) Give an account of the metre of the Elegy, and scan the first two lines.

(iv.) Quote another passage from the Elegy expressing the same idea as the last two lines of this stanza.

(v.) State in your own words the meaning of the stanza.

4. Make a list of Scott's metrical romances, and name other works of the same class produced by contemporary poets.

5. Give the substance of Canto 3 of the “Lady of the Lake,” introducing quotations where you can.

6.

“At length his rank the stranger names,
The Knight of Snowdon, James Fitz-James :
Lord of a barren heritage,
Which his brave sires, from age to age,
By their good swords had held with toil ;
His sire had fallen in such turmoil.”

Illustrate from history the statements contained in the last three lines.

[OVER.]

7. What is meant by these words ? ‘Cairn,’ ‘fealty,’ ‘requiem,’ ‘lea,’ ‘claymore,’ ‘truncheon,’ ‘liege,’ ‘beaker,’ ‘linn,’ ‘dhu,’ ‘bracken,’ ‘glaive.’

8. Refer to its place in the “Lady of the Lake” each of the following passages :—

“ ’Twere worth ten years of peaceful life
One glance at their array.”

“ One burnished sheet of living gold
Loch Katrine lay beneath him rolled.”

“ Thou many-headed monster-thing
O who would wish to be thy king ! ”

“ He rights such wrong where it is given,
If it were in the court of Heaven.”

9.

“ Viewing the mountain’s ridge askance,
The Saxon stood in sullen trance,
Till Moray pointed with his lance,
And cried—‘ Behold yon isle !—
See ! none are left to guard its strand,
But women weak, that wring the hand :
’Tis there of yore the robber band
Their booty went to pile ;
My purse with bonnet-pieces store,
To him will swim a bow-shot o’er,
And loose a shallop from the shore.’ ”

(i.) What mountain and what island are referred to ?

(ii.) Write explanatory notes on ‘Moray’ and ‘bonnet-pieces.’

(iii.) Parse ‘wont,’ ‘bonnet-pieces,’ ‘bow-shot,’ and ‘o’er.’

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No. 13.

EUCLID.

1. Distinguish accurately Axiom and Postulate, Problem and Theorem, Direct and Indirect Demonstration.
2. To bisect a given rectilineal angle, that is to divide into two equal angles.

Explain the meaning of the phrase “on the side remote from A.” Why is this limitation necessary?

3. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.
Prove this proposition without producing a side. The difference between any two sides is *less* than the third side.
4. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects the parallelogram, that is divides it into two equal parts.
The middle point of the greatest side in a right-angled triangle is equally distant from the three angles.
5. Equal triangles on the same base and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels.
The line joining the middle points of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and equal to half of it.
6. If a triangle and a parallelogram be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.
A D and B C are the only parallel sides in the quadrilateral A D B C, F is the middle point of D C.
Show that the triangle A F B is half the quadrilateral.
7. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square of the line between the points of section.
Divide a straight line into two parts so that the square on one of them shall be equal to twice the square on the other.
8. Given half the perimeter of an isosceles triangle, and its verticle angle equal to one-third of a right angle, construct the triangle.

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No. 14.

G E O G R A P H Y .

1. (a) State, and explain very briefly, the causes which modify the climate of a country. Give examples from Europe and America.
(b) What are isothermal lines? Explain this statement: "On account of the extent of ocean, the isothermal lines in the southern hemisphere coincide more nearly with the parallels of latitude than in the northern."
2. How do you prove that the earth is round? Derive and define the terms Tropic, Sun's Declination, Meridian, Antarctic Circle.
3. (a) What are the productions and chief exports of Egypt, Brazil and Turkey? (b) What, and under what government are Manilla, the Tyrol, Teneriffe, Funchal, Aden, Formosa, Hungary, Minorca, Guadaloupe, Singapore, Queensland, Batavia, Otago, Nepaul?
4. Sketch a map of that part of the United States west of the Mississippi. Mark the capitals and chief rivers.
5. Name the races to which the inhabitants of Europe and Asia belong, specifying the portions chiefly occupied by each.
6. State accurately the position of Cairo, St. Hyacinthe, Mobile, Wexford, Khiva, Smyrna.

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No. 15.

HISTORY.

1. (a) Describe with extreme brevity, introducing dates where you can, the English conquest of Britain.
(b) Explain Mr. Green's remark, referring to this conquest: "What strikes us at once in the *new England* is, that it was the one purely German nation that rose upon the wreck of Rome."
2. What was the political condition of England at the accession of Henry III?
3. Name the sovereigns whose vices or follies were the source of great benefits to the English nation. Give instances.
4. Write a very brief sketch of the life and character of any *one* of these: Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Strafford, the Duke of Marlborough.
5. State, as accurately as you can, the position of the following places, and connect them with important events and dates in English history: Utrecht, Shrewsbury, Naseby, Fontenoy, Amiens, Lucknow.
6. Write short historical explanatory notes on "The Pilgrimage of Grace," "The Test Act," "The Treaty of Dover."
7. Explain the exact nature of Her Majesty's title to the British crown.
8. Name the principal events connected with the administration of the Count de Frontenac in Canada. Give dates.
9. What causes led to the Canadian Confederation in 1867?

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No. 1.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TIME—FOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and CHEMISTRY, together, THREE HOURS.

1. A uniform straight bar, 18 feet long, has weights of 12 and 20 pounds at the two ends. How heavy must the bar be, in order that it may rest on a pivot 10 feet from one of its extremities?
2. A bent lever has arms of equal length, making an angle of 120° . Required the ratio of the weights at the ends of the arms when the lever is in equilibrium with one arm horizontal.
3. (a) State the principle of the Parallelogram of forces.
(b) A unit of force is resolved into two forces, F and G, acting in directions at right angles to one another. If the magnitude of F be $\frac{1}{2}$, what is the magnitude of G?
4. (a) State the principle of Virtual Velocities.
(b) Draw a diagram exhibiting the system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel.
(c) Apply the principle of Virtual Velocities to determine the ratio between the Power and the Weight in this system.
5. (a) Two vessels, A and B, filled with water, have their bases horizontal. The depth of the water in both is the same; and the areas of their bases are equal, though, owing to the forms of the vessels, A contains twice as much water as B. Compare the pressures on their bases.
(b) The water in a canal lock rises to a height of 18 feet against a gate whose breadth is 11 feet; calculate the total pressure against the gate.
6. (a) What are the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a liquid, and wholly immersed in it?
(b) Three-fifths of a cubic inch of gold being attached to three-tenths of a cubic inch of silver, the compound mass is immersed in water, and supported by a string. The specific gravity of water is 1, of gold $19\frac{1}{4}$, of silver $10\frac{1}{2}$, and the weight of a cubic foot of water is 1000 ounces. Find the tension of the string.
7. Draw a diagram exhibiting the essential parts of the Air-pump. Explain the working of the machine, pointing out the principles on which its action depends.

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No. 2.

CHEMISTRY.

TIME—FOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and CHEMISTRY, together, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe and explain some method of preparing oxygen. How would you show its principal properties? What quantity of oxygen is required for the complete combustion of 100 grains of pure charcoal?
2. Explain what is meant by the combining measure of a gas, and state what the combining measures of hydrogen, chlorine, and hydrochloric acid will be if we assume that of oxygen to be one.
3. Describe and explain any experiments that illustrate the action of animals and plants upon the air. What substances are found in the air in addition to the two principal gases?
4. It was anciently believed that fire, air, earth, and water were elements. State the views which now prevail as to the nature of each of these things. What is now meant by the term element?
5. Explain a method of preparing nitric acid, and state its composition by weight. What is a nitrate? Show how the presence of a nitrate in a liquid may be detected.
6. Name and give the formulæ for the oxides of nitrogen, sulphur and carbon.
7. Calculate the percentage of the various elements contained in nitric acid, ammonia, sulphuric acid, and common salt.
8. Explain the terms acid, alkali, and salt.

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No. 3.

L A T I N.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

A.—CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO, B. I.

1. Translate :

Quo prælio sublatis Helvetii, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnunquam ex novissimo agmine prælio nostros lacerare cœperunt. Cæsar suos a prælio continebat; ac satis habebat in præsentia, hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum, non amplius quinque aut senis millibus passuum interesset.

- (a) Parse the following verbs, giving the principal parts of each: *propulerant, subsistere, cœperunt, interesset, sublatis*.
- (b) "Quo prælio."—Explain the circumstance referred to.
- (c) "Quinque millibus passuum."—(1) What is the form of the numeral 'quinque' called? (2) Why used here? (3) Give the distance in English measurement.
- (d) Distinguish 'agmen,' 'acies,' and 'exercitus'; 'hostis' and 'inimicus'; 'rapina' and 'populatio.'

2. Translate :

"Quid sibi vellet? Cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam esse hanc Galliam, sicut illam nostram. Ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum nos esse iniquos quod in suo jure se interpellaremus."

- (a) Explain the construction of *sibi* (l. 1) and *illam*.
- (b) Decline together, in singular and plural, *nostros fines, suo jure*.
- (c) 'hanc,' 'illam.'—Explain what is meant.
- (d) Give the derivation of *Provinciam, iter, prælium, possessio*.
- (e) Convert the first three sentences of this extract from the *oblique* into the *direct* narration.

B.—VIRGIL, ÆNEID, B. II.

1. Translate :

In somnis, ecce ! ante oculos mæstissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
Raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus *lora* tumentes,
5 Hei *mihi*, qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit *exuvias* indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes !
Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines
Vulneraque illa gerens quæ circum *plurima* muros
10 Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum, et mœstas expromere voces.

- (a) Parse *trajectus*, *concretos*, *redit*, *tumentes*, giving the principal parts.
(b) Explain the construction of the italicised words.
(c) What is the reference in 'raptatus bigis,' 'exuvias Achilli'? and what is the force of 'ultro' in v. 10.
2. Write short explanatory notes on Tydides, Tritonia, Pelides, Pergama, Ithacus.
3. Notice any words in the extract that are irregular in gender or inflexion.
4. Scan the verses :
- (a) Heu ! fuge, nate dea, teque his, ait, eripe flammis.
(b) Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeus.
(c) Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.

Mark all the quantities in these lines, and give the rules for those in line (a).

C.—LATIN COMPOSITION.

Translate into Latin :

- (1) At last, being worn out by their wounds, they began to give way, and, as there was a mountain about a mile off, to betake themselves thither.
(2) They all threw themselves at Cæsar's feet in tears.
(3) Having first removed his own horse, and afterwards those of the rest, from view, in order to take away all hope of escape, he commenced the engagement.
(4) I fear that the enemy will send troops to relieve his wearied men.

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No. 4.

FRENCH.

TIME—THREE HOURS.

I. VOLTAIRE, CHARLES XII, LIV. XI.

1. Translate :

(a) Le grand vizir, qui *devoit* son établissement et sa vie même au favori, et qui de plus le *craignait*, se conformait à ses intentions d'autant plus aisément qu'il s'était vendu aux Moscovites, et qu'il espérait se venger du roi de Suède qui avait voulu le perdre.

(b) Ce prince, sans s'étonner, *fit* faire des retranchements réguliers par ses trois cents Suédois ; il y travailla lui-même ; son trésorier, ses secrétaires, ses valets de chambre, tous ses domestiques, aidaient à l'ouvrage ; les uns barricadaient les fenêtres, les autres enfonçaient des solives derrière les portes en forme d'arcs-boutants.

(c) Ces généraux, tout accoutumés qu'ils étaient à l'opiniâtre intrépidité de leur maître, ne *pouvaient* se lasser d'admirer qu'il *voulût*, de sang froid et en plaisantant, se défendre contre dix canons et toute une armée.

1. Parse all the verbs in italics in the above extracts, giving the principal parts of each.

2. *Sans s'étonner*.—Give the rule for the mood of the verb when used as the object of a preposition.

3. *Arcs-boutants*.—Give the rules, with examples, for the plural of compound nouns.

4. *En plaisantant*.—To what is the reference ?

5. Explain (a) the use of the mood, (b) the concord of the participle in “Montrez-moi la faute que j'ai faite.” “Montrez moi une faute que j'aie faite.”

II.—DE FIVAS. INTRODUCTION.

1. Translate :

Le Pérou est un pays généralement stérile, dont le sol n'a pu être amélioré depuis plusieurs siècles, malgré le soin des Européens. Ce sont partout des mines de métaux que l'on n'exploite pas sans de grandes peines et sans danger pour la santé ; les Européens et les Nègres y périssent. Les Péruviens seuls sont en état de résister à cause de l'habitude qu'ils ont de vivre dans un air chargé des exhalaisons des mines. Ainsi le Pérou, pour être le dépôt de l'or et de l'argent n'en est pas plus heureux que d'autres pays.

(a) *Que l'on.* Explain this use of *l'*, and state when it is employed.

(b) Point out the antecedents of the pronouns *y* and *en* in the above passage.

(c) *Le Pérou* —State the rule for this use of the article. Give examples.

(d) *Pour être* etc.—Change the construction of this phrase.

(e) Render into French “ You should have asked.” “ He ought to go and see his brother-in-law's child.”
“ Those pupils ought to have sent for the Doctor before.”

III.—GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the rules, with examples, for the place of the pronoun when used as the object of the verb, (a) direct and (b) indirect.

2. Write the present participle, the past participle, the third person singular, present subjunctive, and the first person plural preterite indicative of *songer*, *joindre*, *souffrir*, *appeler*, *mettre*, *écrire*, *voir*, *coudre*, *acquérir*.

3. Write the feminine of the adjectives *turc*, *vieux*, *fou*, *enchanteur*, *protecteur*.

4. Give examples to show the difference between *jour* and *journée*, *soir* and *soirée*, *an* and *année*.

5. Write in French (a) She had perceived herself in the water. (b) The letter which I have told him to copy. (c) Ask that lady for an orange.

6. Write the full French expression for the year, month, day and hour of this examination. (Use *words*, not figures.)

Province of Ontario.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION December 18th—21st, 1876.

Examiners—THE HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND SIX SUB-EXAMINERS.

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 5.

G E R M A N .

TIME—THREE HOURS.

Translate into English:—

A.

Wo ist des Sängers Vaterland? —

Wo edler Geister Funken sprühten,
Wo Kränze für das Schöne blühten,
Wo starke Herzen freudig glühten,
Für alles Heilige entbraunt.

Da war mein Vaterland!

Wie heißt des Sängers Vaterland? —

Jetzt über seiner Söhne Leichen,
Jetzt weint es unter fremden Streichen;
Sonst hieß es nur das Land der Eichen,
Das freie Land, das deutsche Land.

So hieß mein Vaterland! — Körner.

B.

Ein Reisender erzählte einstmals voller Ernsthaftigkeit in einer Gesellschaft, daß er alle fünf Welttheile durchreist, und daß er unter andern Seltenheiten eine angetroffen habe, die noch von keinem Schriftsteller erwähnt worden sei. Dies Wunder war nach seiner Behauptung eine Kohlstaude, die so groß und hoch gewesen war, daß unter einem einzigen Blatte derselben sich fünfzig bewaffnete Reiter hätten in Schlachtordnung stellen und ihre Manöuvres machen können. Jemand, der ihm zuhörte, hielt diese Uebertreibung keiner Widerlegung werth, sondern sagte ihm mit der größten Fassung und Kälte, daß er auch gereist und bis nach Japan gekommen sei, wo er zu seinem Erstaunen mehr als dreihundert Kupferschmiede an einem großen Kessel habe arbeiten sehen; in demselben hätten sich fünfhundert Menschen befunden, die ihn glatt gemacht hätten. „Was wollte man denn mit diesem ungeheuern Kessel machen?“ fragte der Reisende. „Man wollte die Kohlstaude darin kochen, von der Sie uns eben erzählt haben.“ — Wagner.

1. Give the nominative singular of and decline in both numbers *edler Geister, starke Herzen, dies Wunder, bewaffnete Reiter, fremden streichen*, and *das freie Land*.
2. Write down the present infinitive, the past participle, and all the persons in both numbers of the present indicative of the verbs in the last three sentences of extract B.
3. Parse the following words in extract A. :—*Sprühten, entbrannt, Söhne, hieß* (last line), and in extract B, *erwähnt worden sei*.
4. Tell what you know about Koerner.
5. *Keiner Widerlegung werth*. Explain the construction.
6. Point out all the verbs in the subjunctive in extract B, and explain why that mood is used there.
7. Give the paradigms of the first, second and third personal pronouns.

Translate into German :—

X.

It is half-past two.
 I have eaten bread and meat.
 How long have you been in Paris?
 When we were young, we lived in this house.
 I lent my book to a friend who has had it till now.
 What sort of weather is it?

Y.

N. B.—The German words for the following exercise are given below in the order in which they are to be placed.

A husbandman brought home from the city five peaches, the finest that could be seen. His children, however, saw the fruit for the first time. Accordingly, they wondered and rejoiced very much over the pretty apples with ruddy cheeks and soft down. But the father distributed them among his four boys, and the mother received one.

Ein Landmann bringen aus der Stadt fünf Pfirsiche mit sich, der schön der man sehen können. Sein Kind aber sehen der Frucht zu der erst Mal. Deshalb wundern und freuen er sich sehr über der schön Apfel mit der röthlich Backen und zart Pflaum. Der Vater aber vertheilen er unter sein vier Knabe, und ein erhalten der Mutter.

Z.

A cow, a goat and a patient sheep went a-hunting in company with a lion.
 An Arab had lost his way in the desert and was in danger of dying from hunger and thirst.

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No. 6.

ALGEBRA.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. From $5(a^2b^2 + c^2) + \{a^2 + 3ab + 2c^2\} \{a^2 - (3ab - 2c^2)\}$
Subtract $\{a^2 + (2ab - 3c^2)\} \{a^2 + 2ab + 3c^2\}$,

expressing the result in the simplest form.

2. Divide $x^3 - 2ax^2 + (a^2 + ab - b^2)x + ab^2 - a^2b$
by $x - a + b$.

3. (a) When is one quantity said to be a *measure* of another? Prove that any quantity, which is a common measure of two others, is a measure of their difference. (b) Find the highest common measure of

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 3,$$

and $x^3 - 3x^2 - 7x + 21.$

4. Extract the square root of $9a^2 + 4b^2 + 16c^2 - (12ab - 24ac + 16bc).$

5. Explain the expressions—*equation, simple equation, root of an equation*. Prove that any term may be transposed from one side of an equation to the other by changing its sign.

6. Solve, with respect to x ,

$$\frac{m(m-x)}{n} - \frac{n(n+x)}{m} = x.$$

7. Solve, with respect to x ,

$$\frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} - a = \frac{ax}{a-x} + \frac{a}{a+x}.$$

8. Find x and y from the simultaneous equations, $\frac{2x+6}{3y+2} = \frac{8}{7}$,

$$8x - 4 = 9y.$$

9. A traveller performs a journey at a certain rate ; had he travelled half a mile an hour quicker, he would have performed the journey in four-fifths of the time ; but had he travelled half a mile an hour slower, he would have been two-and-a-half hours longer on the road. Find his rate.
10. Inquire whether there is any number consisting of two digits whose sum is 10, and such that the number is doubled by inverting the digits. (Should the answer be, that *there is no such number*, the reason for the answer must be given.)

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No. 7.

BOOK-KEEPING.

TIME—ONE HOUR.

1. Name and distinguish the different classes of accounts employed in Book-keeping by Double Entry.
2. Describe the Invoice Book, the Stock Book, the Bill Book, the Shipping Receipt Book.
3. Alex. MacGregor requires you to furnish him with a statement of his account up to Dec. 25, 1876. Your books show:—1876, July 1. Due by him, \$450. Aug. 10. Remitted by him, \$250. Aug. 30. Bought by him, goods at 3 months, \$615. October 25. Remitted by him, \$100. Find the amount due, interest being at 7 per cent. ; and write the statement in proper form.
4. How are Expense Account, Private Account, Merchandize Account balanced?
5. Give Day Book Entries, which would be journalized as follows :
 - (1) Insurance Dr.
 To Bank of Montreal, \$45.
 - (2) Cash Dr.
 To Profit and Loss, \$20.
 - (3) Sundries Dr. to Bills Receivable
 Cash, \$375.
 Interest, \$25.
 - (4) Profit and Loss Dr.
 To John Carter, \$465.
 - (5) Bills payable Dr. to Sundries.
 To Bank of Montreal, \$216.
 To Bills Receivable, \$44.
6. Journalize the following Day Book entries :
 - (1) Received from A. B. & Co., at their expense and risk, a cargo of cotton, value \$2,400. Paid charges thereon, \$49.20.
 - (2) Shipped to C. D., Montreal, to order, goods worth \$426. Paid charges on same, \$6.45. Drew on him at ten days, through the Bank of Montreal.
 - (3) Sent A. B. & Co. Account Sales of their consignment. Total Sales. \$2,900. Charges as above, \$49.20. Commission at 5 per cent.
 - (4) Purchased a house and lot for \$9,000, which I immediately after sold for \$9,500 one-half cash, and the other half in real estate.
 - (5) C. D. declines to accept my draft at 10 days, but sends me a bill at 30 days.

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No. 8.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1.

“ Harp of the North, farewell ! The hills grow dark,
On purple peaks a deeper shade descending ;
In twilight copse the glow-worm lights her spark,
The deer, half-seen, are to the covert wending.
Resume thy wizard elm ! the fountain lending,
And the wild breeze, thy wilder minstrelsy ;
Thy numbers sweet with Nature’s vespers blending,
With distant echo from the fold and lea,
And herd-boys’ evening pipe, and hum of housing bee.”

- (1) Divide into propositions, state their kind, explain their connection, and fully analyze them.
- (2) Parse ‘dark,’ (l. 1.) ; ‘half-seen,’ (l. 4) ; ‘wizard’ and ‘fountain,’ (l. 5) ; and ‘pipe,’ (l. 9.)
- (3) Name the stanza and explain its structure. Scan and name the last two lines. Mention any long poem written throughout in this stanza.
- (4) Explain the meaning of ‘wizard elm,’ (l. 5,) and ‘pipe,’ (l. 9.)
- (5) Make a list of the words of classical origin that occur in the stanza, giving their roots when you can.

2. Parse the italicised words in the following extract :

“ To hero *bonne* for *battle* strife
Or bard of martial lay,
’Twere *worth* ten *years* of peaceful life
One *glance* at their array !
Their light-armed archers *far* and *near*
Surveyed the tangled ground,
Their centre ranks *with* pike and spear
A twilight *forest* frowned,
Their barbed horsemen in the rear
The stern *battalia* crowned.”

Explain the meaning of ‘barbed,’ (l. 9), and ‘battalia,’ (l. 10.)

3. Express, in as many different ways as you can, the fact that *John taught James grammar*, using not only the same but different words.

4. Combine the simple sentences in the following paragraph into compound sentences, where it is necessary, so as to produce a continuous narrative :

The polar bear is of a white colour. It is found in the Arctic regions. It leads an almost entirely aquatic life in these regions. Its body is long. Its head is flat. Its muzzle is broad. Its mouth is peculiarly small. The paws are very large. They are covered on the under side with coarse hair. From the coarse hair it derives security in walking over the slippery ice. The fur is long. The fur is woolly. It is of fine texture. It is of considerable value.

5. Define the meaning of the grammatical terms : *Strong Conjugation, Gender, Degree of Comparison, Regimen, Adjective Sentence.*

6. What is an auxiliary verb ? Explain the use and meaning of each of the English auxiliary verbs.

7. Name the relative pronouns, and give examples of their respective uses.

8. Criticize the following sentences, making corrections where necessary :

He is a better philosopher than a statesman.

The tenth and the eleventh boys in the class.

This is one of the most successful works that ever was executed.

Death has come to all, greater, wiser, better than I.

This wonderful steam walking man was invented and patented by John Blank, of Blanktown, after spending thousands of dollars and several years experimenting in steam walking machines, has at last accomplished a perfect steam man, five feet in height, and walks as natural as a living man.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS,

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 18th and 21st, 1876.

Examiners { COUNTY (CITY OR TOWN) INSPECTOR (or in certain cases a person appointed by him),
 Presiding Examiner.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE) BOARD.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.
 HEAD MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL (OR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE).

Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.

No. 9.

D I C T A T I O N.

N.B.—This paper is not to be seen by the Candidates.

TIME—HALF AN HOUR.

The presiding examiner will not indicate the commencement of either sentences or lines, but he is requested to inform the candidates when he passes from the first to the second passage.

Note.—To be read to the Candidates by the Presiding Examiner. The candidates are expected to punctuate as well as spell correctly the following passages. The second quotation consists of ten lines of heroic verse from Milton's *Paradise Lost*. It is not necessary that it should be written as poetry, but additional marks will be given to those who divide it into lines. The deductions for mis-spelling proper names will be less than those for mistakes in other words.

I.

“The physical observations, and especially those on the temperature of the ocean, which were systematically conducted throughout the whole voyage of the *Challenger*, have already supplied valuable data for the resolution of the great question of ocean-currents. Upon this question, which has been discussed with singular ability, but under different aspects, by Dr. Carpenter and Mr. Croll, I cannot attempt here to enter ; nor will I venture to fore-stall, by any crude analysis of my own, the narrative which Sir Wyville Thomson has kindly undertaken to give of his own achievements and those of his staff during their long scientific cruise.”

II.

“A lazar-house it seemed, wherein were laid numbers of all diseased, all maladies of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms of heart-sick agony, all feverous kinds, convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs, intestine stone and ulcer, colic pangs, demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy, and moon-struck madness, pining atrophy, marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence, dropsies, and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums.”

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Examiners—THE HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND SIX SUB-EXAMINERS.

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No. 10.

ARITHMETIC.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. Divide .0075 by 25.6, and explain the reason for fixing the position of the decimal point in the quotient.
2. Supposing the rate of carriage to be diminished one-fifth after the first 50 miles, find the cost of carrying 18 cwt. for 80 miles, when 24 cwt. can be carried 75 miles for 5s. 10d.
3. If the difference between the simple and compound interest on a sum of money for three years at five per cent. be \$37.36, find the sum.
4. A passenger in a train travelling at 30 miles per hour, observes that in just one minute he overtakes the length of a freight train running on a parallel track at 18 miles per hour: how long would he have been in passing the same train, if it had been moving at the same rate in the opposite direction?
5. A merchant spends \$158 in purchasing black cloth at the rate of 11 yards for \$10, and blue cloth at the rate of 7 yards for \$4, and buys twice as many yards of blue as of black. Discovering that the black is much worse, and the blue much better, than he expected, he determines to retail each kind at the rate paid for by the other, and finds that, had he received 7 cents more on his entire sales, he would have exceeded his usual profit by ten per cent. What was his usual percentage of profit on cloths?
6. A bookseller allows teachers ten per cent. on all cash purchases. For ordinary customers his goods are marked at a ready money price; and at a credit price, allowing 12 months (interest at five per cent). What must a teacher pay for goods worth £4 9s. 3d. at credit prices?
7. Express accurately, both in £. s. d. and \$ and cents, the difference between £4 17s. 3½d. + ⅔ q. (old Canadian currency) and \$20 19¼. Prove your results by reducing each to the other.
8. A, B, and C, working together, can do a piece of work in 4 days, which A and B alone can do in 5 days, or B and C alone in 6 days. If A and C work together for 1⅞ days, and A and B together for 1⅞ days, how long must B and C work together, so that A, B, and C coming after them, may complete the work in 1⅞ days?
9. If silver be worth \$1.10 per oz. and gold \$17 per oz., what will be the weight of a \$5 coin containing (by weight) 92.5 per cent. gold and the rest silver?
10. Extract the square root of $\frac{1000 \cdot 10001}{1000}$; and find the number of acres, &c., that there are in a triangular field of which the sides are 7 ch. 60 links, 9 ch. 50 links, and 5 ch. 70 links.

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No. 11.

COMPOSITION.

TIME—ONE HOUR.

NOTE—Every candidate is expected to write an essay on one of the following topics :

The Human Hand.

The International Exhibition.

“ The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour :
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

An Account of the Plot of the Lady of the Lake.

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No. 12.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. Contrast the characteristics of Scott's poetry with those of Gray's
2. Write brief notices of Henry Fielding and Samuel Richardson.

3.

“ Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply :
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

“ For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind ? ”

- (i.) Render the meaning of the passage in prose.
- (ii.) *Their name.* Whose name ?
- (iii.) Name the Greek Muses. What is the meaning in which *Muse* is employed here ?
- (iv.) *That teach.* Is *teach* grammatically correct ? Give reasons for your answer.
- (v.) Parse *prey*, giving reasons for the construction you adopt.
- (vi.) What poetical artifice is employed in the last line ?
- (vii.) *Elegy.* Enumerate the other important elegiac poems in the language ; name the authors, and state when they lived. Give an account of the subject of any one of them.

4. Quote the epitaph which concludes Gray's *Elegy*.

5. Mention the events happening during the first thirty years of Scott's life which, in your opinion, most powerfully influenced the thoughts of the generation to which he belonged.
6. Is Scott's poetry epic, dramatic, or lyric? Give reasons for your answer, distinguish between these kinds of poetry, and name one epic, one dramatic, and one lyric poem written by his contemporaries.
7. Give an account of the history of Scotland during the reign of James V.
8. Give the substance of Canto 2 of *The Lady of the Lake*.
9. Write notes on the following passages :—

“ Bethink thee of the discord dread
That kindled, when, at Beltane game,
Thou ledst the dance with Malcolm Graeme.”

“ We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their tinchel cows the game.”

“ Ye towers ! within whose circuit dread
A Douglas by his sovereign bled.”

“ But chief beside the butts there stand
Bold Robin Hood and all his band,—
Friar Tuck with quarter-staff and cowl,
Old Scathelocke with his surly scowl,
Maid Marian fair as ivory bone,
Scarlet, and Mutch, and Little John.”

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No. 13.

EUCLID.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. (a) Define *straight line, plane rectilineal angle, right angle*.
(b) To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line from a given point in the same.
2. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, namely, the sides adjacent to the equal angles, then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one equal to the third angle of the other.
3. (a) Define *parallel straight lines*.
If a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side.
(b) If a straight line be drawn, bisecting one of the angles of a triangle, to meet the opposite side, the straight lines drawn from the point of section parallel to the other sides, and terminated by these sides, shall be equal.
4. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
5. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.
6. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the sum of their squares shall be equal to a given square.
7. Let ABC and DEF be two triangles having the sides AB and BC of the one equal to the sides DE and EF of the other, each to each, and having the angle BAC equal to the angle EDF . Prove, that, if the angle DEF be greater than the angle ABC , the two angles ACB and $D FE$ are together equal to two right angles.

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No. 14.

GEOGRAPHY.

TIME—ONE HOUR AND A QUARTER.

1. Upon what do ocean currents depend? Mention the chief constant currents, and describe the course of any one of them.
2. Describe the physical features of the Province of Ontario.
3. Give some account of the geography of Turkey, physical and political, stating particularly its mountains, tablelands, and river basins, and giving the position of its principal cities.
4. Sketch a map of South America.
5. Give the names of the several colonies of Australia, with the capitals and relative positions.
6. Where, and under what government, are Palermo, Belgrade, Macao, Pondicherry, Havana, Kiel, Cagliari, Port Said, Bassora, Allahabad, Herzegovina, Montenegro?
7. Give, as nearly as you can, the positions of the following places, and connect them with important historical events: Mecca, Silistria, Jena, Austerlitz, Sadowa, Leipsic.

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No. 15.

HISTORY.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. Sketch an outline of the History of England prior to the Norman Conquest.
2. Give a brief account of the reign of Edward III.
3. Sketch the rise and growth of the power of the House of Commons in England.
4. Name, and describe very briefly, the principal safeguards against political despotism which are enjoyed by British subjects.
5. Mention the occasions on which Great Britain has been engaged in hostilities with Spain and Russia respectively. Give the dates.
6. Give some account of the career of the Earl of Essex, or, of the younger Pitt.
7. When did the following personages live, and for what is each famous: Dunstan, Cardinal Pole, The Lord Protector Somerset, John Pym, Edmund Spenser, James Watt, George Stephenson?
8. Give a short account of the invasion of Canada in 1812–14, its causes, and its results.

